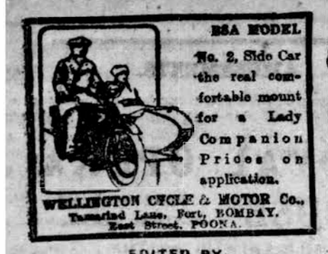

BSA MODEL
No. 2, Side Car the real comfortable mount for a Lady Companion Prices on application.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY. East Street, POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

BSA Bicycles
Latest Mark received, prices on application.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY. East Street, POONA.

EDITED BY S. G. HORNIMAN, 1918—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MAHOMEDBHOY PIRKTHALLY & SYED ABDULLAH BREL...

VOL. IV NO. 70 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MAY 24, 1921. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.

AND

BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

Sailing to Plymouth and London, Calling at Marseilles.

A Passengers required to be in possession of passports.

Date 1921.	Steamer.	Tons.
21st May	"Morea"*	10,890
28rd ,,	"Somali"†	6,794
28th ,,	"Caledonia"	7,572
4th June	"Nagoya"‡	6,854
11th ,,	"Dongola"	8,056
18th ,,	"Malwa"*	10,971
25th ,,	"Neuralia"	9,082
2nd July	"Kashgar"	8,840
9th ,,	"Karmala"	8,983
16th ,,	"Delta"‡	8,087
23rd	"Narkunda"*	16,115
30th ,,	"Morea"	10,890

Morea, *Malva, Narkunda — Through steamers from Australia.

Somali — Extra. Proceeds direct from Port Said to London and only conveys second saloon passengers.

†Nagoya, Delta — Through steamers from China calling Bombay for mails only.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN. A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamers arrival.

B. I. COMPANY'S SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH ONLY.

3rd June	"Chanda"	6,169

Has second saloon accommodation for limited number of gentlemen only.

P. & O. SAILINGS FOR THE STRAITS, CHINA & AUSTRALIA.

Date	Steamer.	Remarks.
20th May	"Bunera"	Straits and China
23rd ,,	"Delta"	Straits and China
31st ,,	"Farkunda"	From Colombo to Australian Ports.
26th June	"Mantua"	From Colombo to Australian Ports.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage on P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACHINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N CO'S JOINT SERVICE

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing about	Remarks
Canadian Leader	5500	In July	Montreal

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 168
Telephone No. 1850.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Indus Maru	G. Matsuzaki	3rd ,,	16th ,,
Saigon Maru	C. Okada	16th ,,	28th ,,
Honolulu Maru	K. Hirano	22nd ,,	28th ,,
Gaeses Maru	T. Inouye	25th ,,	5th June.
Kudo Maru"	S. Arai	16th June	25th June
Peking Maru"	E. Yamaguchi	23rd June	1st July

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to

K. SHIMA,
Manager.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
a Kashu Maru	S. Mogi	5460	10th May	21st May
Wakasa Maru	B. Tsuda.	6074	17th May	24th ,,
† Nagano Maru	K. Tsukuda	3824	17th ,,	19th ,,
Tottori Maru	S. Ito	5866	18th ,,	25th ,,
Hakata Maru	T. Sasaki	5670	25rd ,,	5th ,,
Tajima Maru	K. Takano	6995	11th June.	23rd June.
Tatsuno Maru	G. Ota	6995	22nd ,,	4th July.

a This steamer has no passenger accommodation.

† This steamer arrives from New York, and sails for Calcutta via Colombo, Madras and Rangoon.

For Freight and passages apply to

S. YAGAMI,
Manager.

Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA,

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
BANK STREET.

SUB-BRANCHES:

BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND	£ 2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipok	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

R. R. HYND.
Agents.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 7,58,75,150
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 2,23,75,938
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 9,50,000/

BRANCHES:

London, Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.

SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazar, 20, Apollo Street.
Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bora Bazaar.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandausi.
Cawnpore—Hathras.
London Office: 9, Bishopsgate London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/ interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Saving Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES OF Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

E. F. E. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA,

CONSTITUTED UNDER THE IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA ACT 1920.

for the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL,
2,25,000 share of Rs. 500 each ... 11,25,00,0

PAID-UP CAPITAL AS ON 25TH MARCH 1921.
75,000 shares of Rs. 500 each Paid ...
72,378 shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 1[illegible] Paid ...

RESERVE FUND as on 25th March 1921 ...

RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS as on 25th March 1921. ... 2,71,81,000

MANAGING GOVERNORS.
Sir Norcot Warren; N. M. Murray, Esq (Offg.)

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES.
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras.

LONDON OFFICE.
2, Princes Street, E. C. 2.
Sir Bernard Hunter, Manager.

BRANCHES.

Agra	Hyderabad Deccan
Ahmedabad	(Sub-Agency Parbhani)
Ahmedabad City	Hyderabad Sind
Akola	Indore
Akyab	Jalgaon (East Khandesh)
Allahabad	Jalpaiguri
Alleppy	Karachi
Amraoti	Lahore
Bangalore	Lucknow
Bellary	Madras (Mount Road)
Benares	Madura
Bezwada	Mangalore
Bimlipatam	Masulipatam
Bombay (Byculla)	Mhowmain
Bombay (Mandvi)	Nagpur
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Narsingapur
Broach	Narayanganj
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Negapatam
Calcutta (Harrison Road)	Ootacamund
Calcutta (Park Street)	Patna
Calicut	Poona
Cawnpore	Quetta
Chandpore (Pay Office)	Rajahmundry
Chittagong	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Cocanada (Outstation Narsapur)	Rangoon
Cochin	Salem
Coimbatore	Secunderabad
Colombo	Serajgunj (Pay Office)
Dacca	Simla
Delhi	Sholapur
Erode	Sukkur
Guntur	Surat
	Tellicherry
	Trichinopoly
	Trivandrum
	Tuticorin

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and Interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody, purchase and Sales effected. Interest and Dividend collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorneys etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

R. A. DON,
Secretary & Treasurer,
Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED

(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 80,000,000
Reserved Fund	Yen 50,000,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fentien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Riddo Jangiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Ourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Hamburg, Saigon Branches:—
Tsinam, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

N. OTSUKA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 286.
Bombay Branch Office.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK Accounts opened on Current Rules on application.

H. H. [illegible]
Manager.

BANKING.

THE SUMITOMO BANK

LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Yen 76,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen 40,000,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 19,200,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

[illegible]	Kure	San Francisco
[illegible]shi	Kurume	Seattle
[illegible]ori	Kyoto	Sembo
	London	Shanghai
	Moji	Shimonoseki
	Nagoya	Tokyo
	Nakanoshima	Toriaburashe
	New York	Wakamatsu
	Niihama	Yanai
	Onomichi	Yokohama

[illegible]NT ACCOUNTS opened and interest [illegible]yearly on daily balances of [illegible]s. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per [illegible]ed the sum accrued amounts to

[illegible]POSITS received for 12 months [illegible]arter periods on terms which may [illegible]ained on application

[illegible] description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

J. SATO,
Manager.

32, Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 889.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

TOTAL FUNDS .. .. Rs. 1,78,00,000

LOW PREMIUMS
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.

Prospectus and all information may be obtained from Head Office, BOMBAY.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.
Managers

BHARAT INSURANCE CO. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Poona, Bangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

Funds exceed	35,00,000
Annual Income exceeds	7,00,000
Claims paid about	27,50,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready advertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

LALCHAND SARNA, Asst. Secretary, K. C. VIDYARTHI, Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd., B. I. Co., Ltd.,
Poona City — Head Office Lahore.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.

Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium to India—Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."

For all forms of Assurance please apply to

P. BANERJEA,
Secretary

RAM & CO.,
Managing Agents,
or
"DHURANDHAR BROTHERS",
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency C. P. Berar and C. I.,
303, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co. LTD.

115, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN.

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.

DIRECTORS:

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Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
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Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Seorjee & Co.).
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Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.

For particulars apply to:—

[illegible]WANLAL MANTUR & [illegible]
Secretaries and Gen[illegible]

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NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.

MARTIN & Managing Agents

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The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums.
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier

NO VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.

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M. S. HOOSAIN, Chief Agent,
Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan)

G. N. S VAZ,
Branch Secretary
LISTON'S BUILDINGS,
23 Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager, Calcutta

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Chemical Works
Manictolla, Calcutta.

Office:
9, Bonfield's Lane, Calcutta

FIRST CLASS INDIAN MANUFACTURING AND SELLING HOUSE

THE BOMBAY LEATHER GOODS DEPOT.

253 A, GRANT ROAD, NEAR CHARNI ROAD JUNCTION.

We Manufacture first Class BOOT, SHOES, SUIT CASES, ATTACHE CASES DESPATCH BOXES, TRUNKS HOLDALLS SOILED LINEN BAGS and fancy Leather GOODS of every description. Guaranteed first Class Finish and workmanship.

Proprietors:—Tajuddin Goolam Hoosein & Co.,
Managing Proprietor:—Tajuddin Ebrahim [illegible], Late Manager [illegible]

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The oldest Life Office of Ben[illegible]

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, LIMITED.

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Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
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Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee) is [illegible]
Trustee of the Reserve Fund
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. [illegible]

LOWEST RATE OF PR[illegible]

This is the only policy holders office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign office before assuring elsewhere

For particulars apply to:—

The Secretary or 809, Bow Bazar.
The Chief Agent D. SEN & Street Calcutta. 1 Chowring[illegible] Calcutta

Agency Applications Invited.

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THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL.

at which to put up is the

RAILWAY HOTEL

Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.

Dinner Table a Speciality.

Competent Chiefs, High Class Cuisine and Billiard tables.

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(NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ).

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Established by Royal Charter 1824.

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RESERVE FUNDS. „ 42,513,284 = „ 3,542,776
HEAD-OFFICE at AMSTERDAM (Holland)
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and the Hague
Head-Agency at BATAVIA.

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Bandoeng	Medan	Solo
Cheribon	Padang	Tebing Tinggi (Deli)
Djember	Palembang	Tegal
Djocja	Pekalongan	Telok Betong
Kota Radja	Pontianak	Tjiatjap
Langsa	Semarang	Weltevreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS: Singapore, Penang
CHINA: Shanghai, Hongkong
JAPAN: Kobe
BRITISH INDIA: Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon
LONDON BANKERS: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.,
BOMBAY: Interest allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 100,000; if the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
THE BOMBAY BRANCH of the Netherlands Trading Society issues LETTERS OF CREDIT, grants drafts on the above Agencies, the principal continental places, South Africa, America and Australia, buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange and undertakes general Banking business.

L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN
Agent.

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ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 815, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 20 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to Canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

BAJANNAN NADANAND BENGAL,
Secretary and Treasurer.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

All COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Persons preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary, the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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Monthly	„ 3	„ 3-8

Single Copy, Two Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

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COTTON SAMPLE CLERK WANTED by European Firm. Previous experience required. Apply Box No. 3085, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C9445

WANTED a SENIOR PROOF READER for day and night work whenever required. Must be a trained hand and quick in corrections. Apply sharp Box No. 607, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." A

WANTED a PROOF READER used to JOB and NEWS Work, must be a steady and trained hand. Men with newspaper experience need apply only to Box No. 608, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." A

WANTED immediately WAITERS for the 'AJ MAHAL HOTEL, Bombay. Salary according to qualifications. Apply personally to the MANAGER, Taj Mahal Hotel. 9457

AGENTS WANTED for tea, salary Rs. 100 and 7 per cent. commission, side business only. DARJEELING TEA CO., Post Box No. 1032, Calcutta. A R 299

WANTED.—An ACCOUNTANT knowing Gujarathi Paka Nama. Fair knowledge of English essential. Apply with copies of testimonials and salary expected, to Box No. 4000, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." A C 9469

WANTED.—Influential Travelling CANVASSERS, to secure orders, for Swadeshi Piece-goods on Commission basis, throughout India, Burma and Ceylon. Apply K. SHANKERLAL & CO., Manek Chawk, Ahmedabad. A R 298

WANTED.—A SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for the Parsi Light Railway from 1st July, 1921. Pay Rs. 50 to Rs. 125 according to qualifications. Applicants must be below 35 years. Copies of testimonials should be sent before 10th June, 1921, to CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Parsi Light Railway, Kurduwadi Deccan. A C 9354

WANTED.—THREE CLERKS on the permanent Establishment, for the Office of the undersigned with starting pay of Rs. 40 on the time scale 40 5/2 60 5/3 80. Only those who have passed the University School Final Examination, or Matriculation Examination, should apply, with certificates and testimonials. Candidates having experience of work in the Public Works Department, will be preferred. Applications must be received on or before June 15th 1921. C. O. LOWSLEY, Executive Engineer, Ahmednagar District. A 9465

WANTED for the Crosthwaite Girls High School, Allahabad, which is soon to be developed into a College for women lecturers in Mathematics, Philosophy, and Science and trained lady graduates, to take up mathematics, Drawing and Science in the Training Department. Stating Pay Rs. 175 with free unfurnished quarters and provident Fund. Lady graduates with honours degrees should apply stating age, nationality and other qualifications to the Secretary Crosthwaite Girls' High School, Allahabad. 2. Training Classes attached to the Crosthwaite Girls High School opens in July next. 6 Scholarships of Rs. 20 p.m. each tenable for 2 years (ten months in each session) are offered to girls who have passed the Matriculation Examination and join the training classes. For detailed prospects of the Training College apply to the SECRETARY. A 9462

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TO LET—FLATS suitable for offices. Apply to BOMBAY EAST INDIAN PRESS, Pitha Street, Fort. C R 295

BOARD AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

WANTED—A FLAT for a Hindu family, not Orthodox. Near about Grant Road Station, must have five rooms and bath and W.C. attached. Very careful and used to European habits. Reasonable offers considered. Replies to Box No. 605, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." E

BOARD AND APARTMENT WANTED.

WANTED—FOUR ROOMS with bath and kitchen for an up-to-date Hindu family. Must be in the Fort area or near about. Apply Box No. 606, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." F

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—In Bangalore. Salubrious climate, 7 sanctioned building plots, best locality, 8 annas per square foot, also new houses, particulars from. Apply Box No. 3062, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." G R234

COAL LANDS FOR SALE.—2,600 bighas of coal lands in Karanpura fields outcrops of 12 different seams exposed. Ry. line to be completed within 2 or 3 years. Another two Plots in Jharia Field in B. N. Ry., sec. For full particulars. Apply to Box No. 3099, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." G C 9466

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

NEW COTTON MILL MACHINERY REQUIRED.—WANTED a complete set machinery, of 12,000 spindles and 300 looms, for a cotton mill. Please apply to Bob No. 3096 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle". K R297

EDUCATIONAL.

WANTED for the Nalanda College Beharsharif (Patna) a Lecturer of Logic, M.A. in Philosophy on Rs. 100—10—150. per. month on two months' probation. Must guarantee a year's service. Apply to PRINCIPAL, by 30th May. A—C 9390

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Old newspapers in large quantity. Apply with offers to Box No. 609, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." N

FOR SALE—BAILING PLANKS in large quantity. Immediate delivery, also a lot of hoop irons. Apply Box No. 610, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." N

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE Forest Economist, Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, will be glad to receive names, addresses and terms of business from firms dealing in Minor Forest Produce, such as, gums, resins, essential and fixe oils, fibres, flosses, lac, wild rubber, spices, drugs, ivory, dax, etc. as frequent enquiries are received requesting introductions to firms with whom business may be done in the above products. I C 9437

DELICIOUS MANGOES of Pavai Estate which are being sent to England for over a century are now available at Pavai Estate, Head Office, 50, Medows Street, Fort, or at Lalbaugh Swadeshi Stores, Baya Mansions, Parel, or from Dawoodkhan Balekhan, Roshan Building, Bellasis, Road. 9400

COAL CONSUMERS are hereby informed, that LALPATH COAL is now available, for ready and forward delivery. Apply to J. V. PADAMSEY & Co., Proprietors Lalpeth and Senala Collieries, 39/41, Apollo Street, Top Floor of Morvi Bank, Fort, Bombay. T R 304

FINANCIAL.

WANTED a SLEEPING PARTNER with the investment of Rupees 20,000, in a Profitable Business. Handsome chance and interest. Apply Box No. 3097, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." R R 302

MOTOR & ACCESSORIES.

FOR SALE 8-10 H. P. 2 cyl. 2 seats Swift Car, in perfect running order, complete with lamps, Horn Tools, etc. Apply Cox's Shipping Agency, Ltd., Bombay. J A C 9468

LOST & FOUND.

A PUNJABEE boy named MALOOK alias Gianchand, aged 11 years, blackish colour with a cut mark on upper lip LEFT HIS HOME on 5th May, and is stilluntraceable. Any one giving his trace shall be awarded Rupees Fifty. HARBHAGWANDASS, Lahori Mansion, Golpitha, Bombay. P B C 9471

LOST.—A LEATHER PURSE containing eighteen Ceylon Stones; and a Gold Cross, set with turquaise and pearls between Churchgate and Forjett Street on Sunday, the 22nd. Finder Rewarded. Please write or see S. A. THURAI, c/o., Jewellers Ltd., Waterloo Mansion, Fort. PB R 305

PUBLIC NOTICE.

UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

THE HEAD OFFICE of the BANK will REMOVE from 7, Murzban Road, to the Bank's new Premises in Apollo Street, on 6th June, next.

The Bank undertakes banking business of every description on favourable terms. All possible facilities renderedto constituents.

Copy of Rules on application.

A. B. OLIPHANT, C 9411, Ag. Manager.

FOR SALE.

BUILDING STONES such as Copry Khanki Rubble, Corner Stones, Metal Header, etc.

Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp or Agave Fibre." For samples and rates apply to the AGENT, the Powai Estate, 50, Medows Street, Fort.

JAMNAGAR DWARKA EXTENSION.

40,000 METRE GAUGE SLEEPERS. SEALED Tenders by letter are INVITED for the above and should reach the Undersigned, by SATURDAY, 11th June, with the following information:—Price, place of inspection, and delivery, quality of wood, time of delivery etc.

F. C. NISSEN, M.I.E. (IND.). Engineer-in-Chief (Construction).

Jamnagar, 20th May 1921. 9463 T A

NOTICE TO CONSIGNESS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S.S. "NAGANO MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival from New York via Suez on the 23rd May, 1921, and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay, and take immediate delivery of their goods discharged in steam and landed at No. "G" shed, Prince's Dock on payment of charges. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the Undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled for survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in a single gunnies. The bills of Claims are to be sent into this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. TAGAMI, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Bombay Branch.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNESS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO, per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S.S. "HAKATA MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 23rd instant, from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the Undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for Claims are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

SUMMONS FOR SETTLEMENT OF ISSUES

(ORDER 5, RULES 1 AND 5.)

IN THE COURT OF the Sub. Judge at Azamagarh District Present B. JUGINDRA NATH CHAUDHERI, B.A., LL.B., Subordinate Judge Abamgarh.

Suit No. 1 of 1901.

Firm P. RAM NARAYEN .....Plaintiff.

versus.

PREM SUKH and others. .....Defendants.

To Prem Sukh and Chunni Lal Arahat Bazar, Firm, Bolchand Makund Das, dwelling at Ahmed Nager District, Ahmednagar.

Whereas the plaintiff has instituted a suit against you for Rs. 1,138, you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person or by a pleader duly instructed and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit or who shall be accompanied by some person able to answer all such questions on the 13th day of June, 1921, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon to answer the claim and you are directed to produce on that day all the documents upon which you intend to rely in support of your defence.

Take notice that, in default of your appearance on the day beforementioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 7th day of May, 1921.

By Order, JUDGE, PRESIDING OFFICER.

NOTICE.

1. Should you apprehend your witnesses will not attend of their own accord, you can have a summons from this Court to compel the attendance of any witness, and the production of any document that you have a right to call upon the witness to produce, on applying to the Court and on depositing the necessary expenses.

2. If you admit the claim, you should pay the money into court together with costs of the suit to avoid execution of the decree, which may be against your person or property or both. C 9467

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE BHIWANI COTTON SPINNING & WEAVING MILL CO. LTD.

THE ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company, which was ADJOURNED for want of quorum will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 1st June, 1921 at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at the registered office of the Company.

TARACHAND & MURLIDHAR, Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

Bombay, 23rd May, 1921. C9473

LEGAL NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1304 of 1920.

Ramaniranjandas Murarka ..... Plaintiff, vs.

Radhubdeo Poddar and others... Defendants.

NOTICE.

THE public are hereby informed with reference to the Notice, appearing over the signature, of Messrs. MERWANJI KOLA and Co. Attorneys for Radhey Lal Murarka and dated the 12th May 1921 that the partnership therein mentioned has already terminated and come to an end on the 31st March 1920. The continuing partners and others are carrying on a new business, under the name and style, of Tarachand Ghanshyamdas, as Banians, brokers, and Salesmen, of Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Co. in Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, and elsewhere, and no Receivers or Receiver have or has been appointed thereof and they as such have no right or concern with the same. The accounts of the old business are being made up and adjusted by the two Receivers under the directions of the Court subject to the supervision of three Arbitrators. The Agent of one of the Receivers cannot do anything in the matter. The business and transactions after 31st March 1920 of the new business of Tarachand Ghanshyamdas have always been and still are carried on as usual and the said Receivers have no right to interfere with the said new business and all payments and deliveries in respect of the new business are and can be made at the usual place to the usual persons.

Dated this 23rd day of May 1921.

MALVI MODY RANCHODDAS & CO. Attorneys for Messrs. Tarachand Ghanshyamdas. C 9472

SALES BY AUCTION

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF WASTES.

Under instructions from the Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co., Ld., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on MONDAY, the 30th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at the Textile Mills, Parel, on account and risk of the defaulting purchasers Messrs. Madhowdas and Co:—

21,461 lbs. No. 6s. Fly.
17,275 lbs. No. 2s. Fly.

On account and risk of Mr. Tulsidas Haribhai.

47,954 lbs. Dropping No. 6s.

At 5 p.m. at the Spring Mills, Naigaum.

On account and risk of Mr. Tulsidas Haribhai.

29,830 lbs. Card Sweepings.
8,314 lbs. dirty card fly.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
at th etime of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on FRIDAY, the 27th instant, sell by Public Auction, at De Lisle Road and Fergusson Road, on the premises the following:—

Case No. 18, Fergusson Road, Ward No. 2056 (3-4), Street No. 1051, B.C. a two storied frame Building.

Case No. 24, De Lisle Road Ward No. 2306-7, Street No. 416-26 a Ground Floor Frame Building.

A deposit of 50 per cent. wil be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 24th May, 1921.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists

AUCTION SALE OF VERY HIGH CLASS FURNITURE AT THE BUNGALOW NO. 1 CUFFE PARADE, COLABA.

On SUNDAY, the 29th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Bungalow No. 1, Cuffe Parade, Colaba, the very valuable handsome and latest artistic designed highly polished household and office furniture by Messrs. John, Roberts, Devji, Kanji and other well-known makers consisting of sliding dining tables, rich polished dining chairs, Queen Anne and Lovies pattern side-board, dinner wagons, dumbwaiters, fan and moon pattern spring cushioned drawing room complete suite of sofa and chairs, artistic hall cabinets, milners safes, revolving roll top office tables, India hand carved tables and teapoys, full compass solid mahogany iron framed semigrand cottage piano, rich Persian carnets, chesterfield sofas and chairs, historic and oleograph pictures, bedroom double and single almirahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing chests of drawers, marble-top dressing and washing tables, iron and wooden double and single beds, rich plated-ware, English glassware and crockeryware, etc., etc.

The property of W. S. Sharpe, Esqr., Director of Bombay Telegraphs Surplus.

Catalognes are being published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers. Bombay, 24th May, 1921.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY 3, 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p. m.

MADAN THEATRES. LD,

Present the Second "Select Oriental Films' Masterpiece.

"Dhruva Charitra"

The Great Devotional Story of Hindu Life and Aspiration produced by Eugenie De Liquoro in India with the most talented Artists, on a scale of immense magnificence and Superb Splendour.

King Uthanpad....Mr. James McGrath.
Suniti.....Miss Patience Cooper.
Narad.....Master Mohan.
The Dancer.....Signorina Dorros.

Unprecedneted Success on Saturday and Sunday.

SPECIAL INDIAN MUSIC

FREE LIST ENTIRELY SUSPENDED.

Special Holiday Matinee at 3 p.m. Please note the change of time.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

FRANCESCA BERTINI

in

"THE POISON MOOD"

"OUR GIRLS AND THEIR PHYSIQUE"

Series No. 7.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 TO-NIGHT

Edgar Warwick Comedy Company

in a repertoire of London Comedy and Dramatic Successes.

To-day TUESDAY 24th and To-morrow WEDNESDAY 25th at 9-30 p.m.

Ookar Wilde's Brilliant

Masterpiece.

"THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING EARNEST"

A Laugh from start to finish.

Booking at ROSE & Co., upto 6 p.m. after 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

Daily at 6-30 p. m.

"A ROMANY LASS"

A Romantic Story of Love and Warfare.

THE THIRD WEEK

of the Grand Double Programme of Two Powerful and Entertaining Serials together.

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present Tonight and This Week, further 6 parts—Episodes 7 —8 and 9)—of

"The Broken Coin!"

The Thundering serial Featuring the three most eminent Stars—GRACE CUNARD, FRANCIS FORD and EDDIE POLO!

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers also present with this serial, the further 4 parts—Episodes 5 and 6—of their entirely new John D. Tippett Serial Production

"The Death Mask"

A Serial that has never before been screened in Bombay, featuring

MMLE. MARTHA MENCLUD

The Noted French Opera Actress.

Four Shows To-day at 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Globe Cinema

(SANDHURST ROAD.)

THE SECOND WEEK

of the interesting, High-Class Society Serial

"WHEN WE LOVE"

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present tonight and This Week,

FURTHER 6 PARTS.

Episodes 4, 5 and 6 of this Social Serial.

Sabine, who now finds herself comparatively a begger by her own misdeeds, tries to put the other clause of the Blood-stained Marriage Contract into execution by asking her ill-fated colleague to marry a rich girl and then go away with his wifes He, in his sheers infatuation of her abide. by the terms of the Satanic Contract, and what dire results follow, you are invited to see in this Week's Instalment of our grand heart-appealing Serial.

This serial will be finished in only four Weeks.

An Ambrosio Comedy in the Programme

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road).

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST

Every day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

GRAND WEEK—END SUCCESS

SPLENDID NEW PICTURE BILL!

An exciting 5 reel Photo-play:—

"TREAT, EM ROUGH"

Featuring the Daring Westerner:

TOM MIX

He Bulldogs a steer, Rides a horseless wagon down a steep mountain, Batters down a thieves den, Swims a river on horseback, Shoots the spots off a playing-card and has a thrilling romance.

ASTOUNDING PLAY OF SENSATIONAL FEATS!

A PICTURE THAT TAKES YOU TO THE WEST!!

THE MOST EXCITING STORY EVER SCREENED!!!

Also a funny 2 reel Comic:—

"THE MOVIES"

A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT:

Prices:—Re. 1-8. Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4 (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.) (Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

CINEMA MAJESTIC

GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS.

THE TOPIC of THE TOWN

is

OUR FILM

Maha Sati Ansuya

or

THE BIRTH

of

SHREE DATTATRAYA

An absorbing episode from Mythology full of those touches that thrill and deligh the heart of abiding interest.

NO INCREASE IN PRICES.

Daily Four Shows 5-15, 7, 8-45, 10-30.

Extra Show on Tuesday 3-30.

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay Lamington Road,

TO-NIGHT

A Superb Special.

A Rip-Roaring Spanish Love Tale George B. Seitz and June Caprice IN

"Rogues and Romance"

WITH

MARGUERITE COURTOT

When the flower of American manhood and womanhood meets the passion flower of Spain there's heart thrills and soul chills and rosy romance!

PATHE GAZETTE

Latest News of the World.

NEXT WEEK

H. B. WARNER IN HAUNTING SHADOWS

If you Read The House of a Thousand Candles you must see this picture. The most thrilling of all mystry stories.

TIME.

7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m. Daily.

MATINEES on Saturday & Bank Holiday at 5 p. m, and Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 p. m.

POPULAR PRICES

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

WANTED AGENTS

Gentleman who can command a decent business are recommended to apply to th

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

67, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

Liberal Terms and every FACILITY TO SUITABLE MEN.

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WICKLESS
BLUE FLAME OIL STOVES.

Always-in-Stock with one, two and three Burners with and without legs.
1) Far Superior to any Stove with Wick
2) No Soot or smell because Wickles,
(3) Most Economical because no Wick.
(4) Safest because No Pump.
5) Takes Inferior Kerosine Oil and
6) Produces a Powerful Blue Flame.
(7) Costs Less, Give More Heat & Last Longer than Stoves with Wick.
Also large and small coal and wood cooking ranges.
10, Church Gate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
CLUBWALLA & Co.

English Stove & Cycle Depot.
PRIMUS OPTIMUS CRITERION OIL STOVES & ENGLISH CYCLES
Girgaon Tram T. Bombay.

PROF. T. K. GAJJAR'S
TECHNO-CHEMICAL LABORATORY
undertakes
Chemical Analysis and Consultation
Prospecting of minerals and Examination of hand writing.
For Particulars:
PLESE WRITE, 'PHONE No. 4277 OR CALL ON
The Managing Director,
T. C. LABORATORY.
Readymoney Building, Apollo Bunder,
BOBAY.

Zero Blankets.
INDIAN { MANUFACTURE / LABOUR . . . / CAPITAL . . . }
Grey Fawn Red Strawberry and Khaki, 48"×78"
Prices from Rs. 2-4 each.
Ex Our Depot :—
BIRD & CO.,
BALLARD PIER,
BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

Liverpool, 19th May, 1921.

		Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		2,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		--
" " Sales of East Indian		--
" " Imports		650
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—		
Egyptian F G F Spot 807 limitrd repor		--
Sakels		16 00
New York, 11 a. m.	May	12 20
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	July	12 64
	Oct.	13 35
New Orleans 10 a. m.	May	12 75
	July	12 95

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months	Liverpool, 19th May, 1921.
May	7.80
June	--
July	8.12
Aug.	--
Sept.	--
Oct.	8.45
Nov.	--
Dec.	--
Jan.	8.64
Feb.	--
Mar.	8.68
April	--

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, 19th May, 1921

Months	To-day's Price.
May	7.75
June	7.60
July	8.10
Aug.	8.22
Sept.	8.34
Oct.	8.45
Nov.	8.53
Dec.	8.61
Jan.	8.65
Feb.	8.69
Mar.	8.73
April	8.78

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, 18th May, 1921

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		21.000
" Exports to Great Britain		10.000
" " to Continent		8.000
Futures at New York	May	12.41—18
	July	12.78—63
Futures at New York	Oct.	13.48—34
Spot Cotton at New York		12.65—45
" " " Orleans		11.75—75
Tone of Spot Cotton :—		
Future at New Orleans—	May	12.36—30
	July	13.05—

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, 19th May, 1921.

Months	To-day's prices
May	14 75
June	14 55
July	14 35
Aug.	14 25
Sept.	14 35
Oct.	14 40
Nov.	14 50
Dec.	14 65
Jan.	14 70

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 19th May, 1921

M.G. Bengal, Good	4.40
" " Fully Good	4.90
" " Fine	5.15
" No. 1 Oomra, Good	4.65
" " " Fully Good	5.15
" " " Fine	5.40
" Broach, Good	7.05
" " Fully Good	7.30
" " Fine	7.55
" Scinde, Good	4.28
" " Fully Good	4.78
" " Fine	5.03

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT

London, Saturday, 19th May, 1921.

Total in Sight	--
Egyptian Visible Supply	--
East Indian " "	--
American " "	--
Other " "	--
Total Sales	--
East Indian Sales	8,000
Total Speculation	2,000
Total Export	--
East Indian Export	--
East Indian Stock	--
East Indian Forwarded	73,000
East Indian Actual	800
East Indian Imports	3000
East Indian Speculation	200
American Afloat	75,000
East Indian Afloat	6,000
Total Afloat	151,000

METALS.

London, 20th May, 1921

English best Selected Copper	£74 1/2
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£75 5/16
Copper Braziers	£112
Yellow Metal	£9 3/4
Hard Spelter	£21
Corrugated Sheets	£27

EXCHANGE.

On London, at Paris — Francs 45 47

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	71 5/8
Victory Bonds 4 %	79 1/2
War Loan 5% 1929/47	88 5/8
Consols 2 1/2%	47
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	36 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2%	57
(Sterling Loan) Govt. Securities 3½	80

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, June-July, 11/-
Tone :—
Plantation First Latex Crepe May, ... 10/-
Tone :—Irregular.

WHEATS.

London, 20th May, 1921

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs. 77 afloat

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£14 1/8
Hongkong Bank	£98
National Bank	£40

SEEDS.

London, 2 th May, 1921

RAPESEED, Ferozepore Real Bold May-June, Nominal	£19 1/2
RAPESEED, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship	--
RAPESEED, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June, Nominal	£18 1/2
TONE OF RAPESEED :—	
LINSEED, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Nominal	£19 1/4
TONE OF LINSEED :— Firmly Held	
LINSEED, Argentine (La Plata) May-June Value	£10 1/4
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) May-June,	£20 3/4
LINSEED, Argentine Plate May-June Quoted	£16
Do. July-August Poid quiet.	16 1/2

JAVA SUGAR.

London, 21st May, 1921

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta June, Sellers	26/6
June July Sellers	25/0
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay June-July, Sellers	26/0
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi June-July, Sellers	26/3

Dull with donward tendency.

MONEY MARKET.

London, 20th May, 1921

Rentes 3%	57
Bar Silver Spot	33 1.8
" 2 months hence	32 5/8

Closing Tone of Silver :—
China selling quiet.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 6 1/2 % since 28th April, 1921.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m st	5 3/4
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5 3/4
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	6 5/8
" " " " 6 "	7
Bar Gold (per oz)	--
Interest day to day loans	4
" 7 day Market loans	4 7/8

EXCHANGE.

London, 21st May, 1921

On London in Paris	45 60
In Italy	71 85
In Germany	237 50

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	16 98
Christiania	25 05
Amsterdam	11 14
Switzerland	22 17
Belgium	45 73
Athens	Mutilated.

New York, 21st May, 1921

Demand Bills	399.25
Do. on 20th	399.50

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M. G. Broach July/August at Rs. 319½ and the prices fluctuated between 318 and 319 1/2. It then declined to Rs. 316 1/2 which was the rate at 3 p.m. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 316½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 315 and closed at Rs. 316 1/2.

Our market for ready cotton showed quiet but steady tone on Saturday last. Though there was not good inquiry from shippers, sellers, were not inclined to part with their holdings any cheaper unless buyers agreed for immediate delivery before the end of this month.

Our markets for ready and forward business are closed to-morrow for Empire Day.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 p. m.)

Bombay, 23st May, 1921.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	April/May,	393
"	July/August,	316 1 2
Fully Good Bengal	May,	225
" "	July,	230
Fine Oomra	May,	260
"	July,	27 1/2

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 23th May, 1921.

Fully Good Broach	April-May,	393
"	July-Aug.	3
Fully Good Bengal	May,	22
" "	July,	231
Fine Oomra's	May,	264
" "	July.	273

SPOT QUOTATION.

Bombay, 23th May, 1921.

Description	Super-Fine	F. Good	Good
M.G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	245	230	215
M.G. Oomra's No. 4	275	265	250
M.G. Central P. No. 1	310	300	285
M.G. Central P. No. 2	295	285	270
M.G. Broach outheons	305	295	280
	340	330	315

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton reduce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m., pon 21th May, 1921.

Cotton	16818	Bales
Wheat	13208	Cwts
Linseed	4781	"
Rape, etc.	Nil	"
Gingellyseed	1137	"
Poppyseed	85	"
Groundnuts	812	"
Castorseed	1445	"
Rice	25406	"
Myrabollams	360	"
Cottonseed	6124	"
Mowrasced	Nil	"
Gram	9944	"
Juwar	603	"
Masur	Nil	"
Barley	1364	"
Bajra	1148	"
Coal	5783	Tons

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 23rd May, 1921.

Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1-3-0
Bank Demand	1-3 1/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1-3-7/16
Fcs. Demand	270
American Dollars	401
Hongkong Dollars	199
Shanghai	267 1/2
Japan	193
Singapore	185

Market :—Steady

THE METAL MERCHANT'S COMPANY.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations.

23rd May, 192 .

	Per Maund.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass	3/4	85	0	0
Do.	1	86	0	0
Do.	1 1/4	86	0	0
Do.	1 1/2	85	8	0
Do.	1 3/4	90	0	0
Do.	2	98	0	0

COPPER RATES.

23rd May, 1921.

		Rs.	a.	p.
Copper	3/4	84	0	0
Do.	1	92	0	0
Do.	1 1/4	103	0	0
Do.	1 1/2	103	0	0
Do.	1 3/4	103	0	0
Do.	2	95	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars		--		
Panch toke Joint		25	0	0
Copper English Bars		86	0	0
Brass-Bars		36	0	0
Lead		54	8	0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds Daily Quotations

Bazaar Rates

6 p. m. 23rd May, 1921. Ready	Bazaar Rs.	Terms a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	70	0	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	69	0	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	72	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10	8	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10	8	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11	8	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	14	0	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	11	4	0
Teelseed, White 85-15	80	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	75	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	73	0	0
Teelseed, Black	60	0	0
Poppyseed, White	14	0	0
Groundnuts	70	0	0
Mowrasced	7	8	0
Barley	48	0	0
Castorseed	47	0	0
Vrar Cotton Seeds Ready delivery	41	0	0

Forward	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat May	9	5	6
Wheat June-July	--		
Wheat Sept.	9	14	0
Wheat Oct.-Nov.	--		
Linseed May	15	2	9
Linseed Sept.	15	4	9
Linseed Dec.	--		
Rapeseed April-May	--		
Rapeseed June-July	--		
Teelseed Gajar 85 15 Dec. Jan.	--		
Teelseed Gajar 75-25 Dec. Jan.	--		
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 Dec. Jan.	--		
Wheat June-July	--		
Wheat Aug.-Sept.	--		
Wheat Oct. Nov.	--		
Linseed Sept.	--		
Linseed Dec.	--		

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

(Registered, December 1911)
HEAD OFEI E. The Central Bank Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
LOCAL BRANCHES—(1) Mandvi, (2) Zaveri Bazar (3) Dalal street.
BRANCHES—Amritsar, Calcutta. Jharia, Karachi, Lahore and Lyallpur.
LONDON AGENTS—The London Joint City and Midland Bank Ltd.
NEW YORK AGENTS—The Equitable Trust Company of New York.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL	Rs.	1,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	"	1,00,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	"	49,99,000
RESERVE FUND	"	20,00,000
DEPOSITS (31-12.20)	"	10,93,81.000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—3 per cent. per annum on daily balances over Rs. 500- from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.
DEPOSITS—for Rs. 5,000- and over are received for 12 months at 6 per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application,
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.
PURCHASE AND SALE of securities at best rates available effected without commission.
Detailed Rules and further particulars on application.
S. N. POOHKANAWALA
Managing Director.

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Murzban Road, Fort,
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Everything for the Motorist.
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Smoke tinted, in case	Rs. 7-8
Raysophyll do. do.	" 15-8
Amber do. do.	" 15-8

With Rolled Gold Frames extra on above prices.
Special Rates to Wholesale Dealers.
Lawrence & Mayo, Ltd.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, MADRAS, LUCKNOW, DELHI, SIMLA, KARACHI, &c.

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Three Ply Veneer Panels from As. 3 per sq. ft. F. O. R. our Factory.
Samples can be seen at Our BOMBAY BRANCH . . . . .
Over one Million Ready for Immediate Delivery.
Apply:—
BIRD & CO.,
Surma Valley Saw Mills,
Ballard Pier,
BOMBAY.

ASTHMA
RADICAL AND SURE CURE.
Of 24 years fame all over the world.
THE OUDH TIMES DAILY PAPER, LUCKNOW.
Wednesday November, 8, 1899, Page 3.

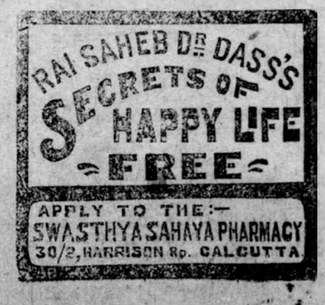
A marvellous cure for Asthma has been discovered, and is being practised by a gentleman at Benares with great success. He treats Asthma patients coming to him GRATIS and has permanently cured many painful cases. Those who are aware of the distressing effects of this fearful disease will hail the discovery of this curative treatment with gratification.

The name of the gentleman is—
J. P. RAY.

NOTE J. P. RAY is alive. This is the best time for taking the specific.

Present address:—
J. P. RAY, J. P. RAY, 5, Benares City.

FRESH STOCK
Received of Primus and Optimus Stoves Dr. Mallick's Patent Ie-Mie cookers Criterion and Enamelled 1, 2, 3, 4 wic Stoves, Electric Stoves and Irons. Repairs of all kinds of Stoves and Lamps undertaken.
D. D. Postwalla & Co.
275, Hornby Road, FORT.



WELL, JACK! HOW YOU FIND THE BRAND NEW.
WATER-PROOF COATS,
You purchased from
K.C.Marrott,
189-91, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.
Oh! They are A. I.
Very Best for the PRICES About 25 to 30 % Cheaper.
You Better Purchase One To-day or else
PRICES ARE SURE TO BE INCREASED LIKE LAST YEAR.
The Coat they give for Rs. 17-0, 19-0, 25-0 and 30-0
CANNOT BE HAD ELSEWHERE EVEN FOR Rs. 25-0, 27-0, 35-0, and 40-0.

REBUILT OLIVER NO. 5.
With B. S. & Tab Rs. 170. Secondhand Empire No. 1 (Portable) Fine Rs. 125—Secondhand Oliver Rs. 100. Brand New Fox Standard and Portable typewriters. One very slightly used MULTIGRAPH (like new) in perfect working order. Eureka, Tagger Ribbons and Carbons. Repairs at Moderate Rates.
STANDARD TYPEWRITING CO., 259/261, Hornby Road, Opp. Messrs Cox and Co., Fort. BOMBAY.

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"DIABETES SPECIALIST"
"PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE."
If you are inclined to have a complete and perfect Cure of the wasting "Diabetes", please see details on Saturday's issue of this paper. Consult in person for further information to:—
Ghia building Khetwadi Main Road, Opp. N. G. Library, Girgaon, Bombay. Consultation Hours:—9 to 10 a.m. and 5 to 7 p.m.

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D. R. WAGLE,
GIRGAON STOVE DEPOT,
Near Tram Terminus, Girgaon.

"SAVED THE HOLY PLACES!"

AN ARAB'S CLAIM.

"DID NOT STAB TURKEY IN THE BACK."

DECEIVED BY CROOKED DIPLOMACY OF POWERS.

I am neither a Prince nor a relative of the King of Hedjaz." This is how Major-General Shaikh Siddik Elkadiri, the representative of the so-called Arabian kingdom protested against being termed as such by the Japanese press, in the course of an interview granted to our Correspondent in Japan at his room in the Tsukiji Seiyoken Hotel in Tokyo. Shaikh Elkadiri, who claims to be a member of one of the noblest families in Arabia the Koreishites, has cast aside his flowing robes of Arabia in favour of an ordinary European suit, perhaps for fear of being mocked at by the inquisitive Japanese crowds or for acting up to the oldtime precept, "When you are in Rome do as the Romans do." Captain M. Elmaliki, a well-built man of double the size of an ordinary Japanese of his age, who accompanied the Shaikh Sahib as a personal Adjutant, served tea while the conversation with the Shaikh was going on through the good offices of a Persian friend whom our Correspondent had purposely taken with him as the Shaikh could not speak fluently either English, French, Japanese or Hindustanee, the only languages in which our representative could properly express himself. The following is a faithful report of the conversation.

Our Representative.—"But you know that there are no Mohammadens in Japan even for name's sake and if as you say your mission to Japan is not a political one, then what benefits are you expecting to derive out of the visits which you are paying to the prominent Japanese who might not have the least interest in your work of convassing pilgrims for Arabia?"

Shaikh.—"True, there are no Mohammadens in Japan but there are millions of them in China and Russia, hundreds and thousand of whom for want of proper transportation facilities cannot go to Mecca for the realization of their only ambition in life, i.e., to perform the Haj. I came here to find out the ways and means of providing the much needed transportation facilities for a large number of pious Mussalmans who might be thirsting to go and pay their respects to the resting place of their Prophet. I have already seen a number of officials and shipping men and am still negotiating with them."

Representative.—"The Japanese shipping companies will never taken the risk unless they are assured of the fact that it would be a profitable enterprise. Are you sure of collecting a sufficient number of pilgrims and cargo to enable a ship to undertake the journey every year?"

Killing two Birds with one stone.

Shaikh.—"That is what is worrying me now and I am cudgelling my brains to find out a solution of this problem. If my mission is successful we hope to establish consulates in China, Japan and Manchuria, and thus give an impetus to the development of trade between the Far East and Arabia and vice versa."

Representative.—"So you have undertaken this long and arduous journey to kill two birds with one stone—to help the Hajiz to go to Mecca and thus fill the empty coffers of your King, as well as to promote the trade and commerce between your country and the Far East?"

To this question the Shaikh replied in French "C'est vrai, Monsieur, si vous pensez comme cela."

King of Hedjaz gives up claim to Sultanate.

Representative.—"But excuse me, as an Indian I am much more interested in my own countrymen. Can you explain for the antipathy shown by seven crores of Indian Muslims towards your self-styled King of Hedjaz? Are you aware of the fact that the Muslims of India, are very much perturbed over the Khilafat question which has now become an All-India problem and is occupying the foremost attention of the whole of India without distinction of caste or creed, so much so that a movement for Non-Cooperation with the British Government has been very successfully started by the people of India who feel that their Muslim brothers have been greatly wronged by Great Britain in the settlement of the Khilafat question. What is the attitude of your Government towards this burning question of the day?"

Shaikh.—"Well, the question of Khilafat is full of complications. According to the Shariat, none else but the direct descendants of the Prophet are entitled to exercise this right. It was usurped by the Sultan of Turkey and the independence movement in Arabia was more or less directed towards the attainment of our lost rights. I was in Bombay last year, staying at the Taj Mahal Hotel, and the two Khilafat meetings which I attended personally impressed me very much regards the zeal and ardour with which the Khilafat workers in India are agitating for the revision of the Treaty of Severes. On my return to Arabia, I related the story of my impressions to the King, who too was greatly moved to hear it. To ally the apprehensions of the Indian Muslims, the King of Hedjaz has given up his intention of assuming the role of Khalifa and in a proclamation acknowledged the Sultan of Turkey as the Khalifa of Islam."

Representative.—"So your King for fear of losing the glittering coins of gold which the Hajiz from India would bring him has thought it wiser to pacify the sentiments of Indian Mohammadans rather than stick to his own principles, for which as you say he fought against this former master?"

There was no response to this question, but the Shaikh simply smiled and shrugged his shoulders.

Charge Against Arabia.

Representative.—"The unbiased people of the world scornfully blame you for stabbing Turkey in the back when she was fully occupied in grappling with her external enemmies?"

Shaikh.—"It has no grain of truth in it. We never stabbed Turkey in the back. When the war began, the Arabian regiments were the first to go and steel their breasts before the bullets of the enemy. The ungrateful leaders of the Young Turks simply played ducks and drakes with the lives of our leaders and men which fanned the flames of resentment against them throughout the whole of Arabia, hence the declaration of Independence by us. You know they murdered the flower of our nation mercilessly and without any rhyme or reason, simply at the behest of the Germans."

Deceived by crooked Diplomacy.

Representative.—"To produce sound you must clap with both hands. I am no advocate of all what the Young Turks did during the war, but to brand your own leaders as incarnations of innocence is what a man with a scintilla of commonsense will never admit. In any case you cannot at the root of the Islamic power in the world. In the eyes of the world the people of Arabia stand charged with the great crime of contributing towards the defeat of Turkey and inviting foreigners to come and take possession of their own sacred Motherland."

Shaikh.—"You are wrong if you take things in such a light. The defeat of Turkey was a foregone conclusion, so we rather saved the Holy Places of Islam from falling into the hands of non-Muslims. We have been deceived by the crooked diplomacy of the Powers who under the guise of helping us have entrenched themselves in the most fertile and strategic portions of Asiatic Turkey. We are leaving no stone unturned to regain our lost territories, but that cannot be performed in a day and moreover we are bound hand and foot now."

Why no consulates in India?

Representative.—"No European power would have ever dared to set foot on the soil where the Holy Places are situated had you not welcomed them so your plea of having kept them intact will simply invite for you the ridicule of the entire Mohammadan world, and the rest of your narrative looks like the proverbial story of the two cats and a monkey. The dismemberment of Turkey has effaced the last vestige of Muslim power from the surface of the earth while the rosy dreams of your king for a kingdom that was to come have also been shattered like a house of cards. But by the way, why don't you take steps to establish consulates in India which is populated by crores of Mohammadans? Is it on account of the fact that your people are afraid of standing face to face with the Mohammadans of India?"

Shaikh.—"No, we have nothing to be afraid of from the Indian Mohammadans, Our actions from the very outset were actuated by patriotic motives and we have nothing to be ashamed of on that score. One account of the fact that the pilgrims from India are very well cared for by the British authorities we have not yet found time to take into consideration the establishment of consular services in that part of the Mohammadan world, but everything will come in course of time."

The conversation would have drifted to a very interesting channel, but as the Shaikh Sahib had to catch a train for Mukwen, we took leave of each other in a most freindly manner promising to meet again after a month when the Shaikh Elkadiri is expected to come back to Japan to get final replies from all those whom he had come across to meet in his roll of a Representative of His Majesty El Hussein ibn Alifi King of Hedjaz.

Rome.—Sgr. Sforza has postponed his departure for Boulgogne.

The Operative Cotton-Spinners Amalgamation has decided to ballot whether to strike rather than to accept a thirty per cent. reduction in wages. The ballot will be concluded by May 28th.

England's Polo team to play against American team has been Chosen as follows:—Lieut.-Colonel Tomkinson, Major Barrett, Major Lockett and Lord Wodehouse (Back). Three of the team were members of the team which recovered the Cup from America in 1914. Lord Wodehouse is a newcomer.

A CONTEMPTIBLE LIE.

ANCO INGEGNUITY.

The "Independent" writes:—

Anco propaganda has assumed a new and utterly contemptible form. The following paragraph appeared in the news columns of the "Pioneer" of the 18th instant and was promptly flashed across the country by the Associated Press:—

"There was another burglary in the house of Mr. Hundoo of Cutchery Road, Allahabad on Saturday. The case was a curious one. Mr. Hundoo is related to a prominent non-co-operator himself .He recently attended a wedding party at a relative's house in "bilati" clothes and this appears to have offended his relations as well as other Non-co-operators present. A few days later, his house was entered, apparently by thieves, who, however, did not touch any of the valuables but removed all the "bilati" clothes and burnt them in a place behind the house."

The prominent Non-Co-operator referred to, as every one knows is none other than Pandit Motilal Nehru, who has quite recently celebrated the marriage of his daughter in Allahabad at which most of the political leaders of India were present. About the same time, a petty theft occurred in the house of one Mr. Handoo introduced to fame by the scribe in the "Pioneer" as a co-operator. Here was a splendid opportunity for Anco propaganda. All that was needed was some connection between the two events and Anco ingenuity, never at a loss, manufactured one on the spot. The grotesque absurdity of the insinuation that the leaders of India assembled at Anand Bhawan planned a little theft to punish a co-operator for wearing "belati" clothes did not as usual strike the author of the story.

We have since made inquries and the following interesting facts have come to light. Mr. Handoo, late Fuei Inspector, M. and S. M. Railway and now Private Secretary to Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas M.L.A., of Bombay, is no relative at all of Pandit Motilal Nehru's but his wife is in some way related to the wife of Pandia Nehru's nephew, Pandit Shamlal Nehru, Mr. Handoo was invited as a member of the small Kashmiri Brahmin community in Allahabad, but he did not attend any function in connection with the wedding. He called on the 16th instant five days after the last wedding banquet and six days after the theft to apologise for his inability to attend but said nothing about the theft or the destruction of his "belati" clothes. Soon after the theft, however, he had stated in the presence of three respectable gentlemen that the property taken by the thieves consisted of his cash box containing a few trinkets and a valuable collection of invitation cards to various official functions and a trunk containing the Indian not "belati" clothes of a guest of his. The thieves were believed to have annexed the trinkets and such clothes as were serviceable and burnt the rest including the precious collection of invitation cards at the mention of which Mr. Handoo was visibly affected as he had intended them to go down to his descendants as hierlooms. As for the identity of the thieves, all that is known is that after they had got away to a safe distance Mr. Mandoo's son, a strapping young man of about 20, standing 6 feet high in his roots, rushed off to Mr. Shamlal Nehru living about half a mile away, aroused him and his neighbours from sleep and speaking incoherently said something about Gandhi caps being worn by the thieves. It is not clear whether the young gentleman actually saw the thieves from under his bed clothes or only dreamt that they had Gandhi caps on. But Gandhi caps are now in fashion with all classes and signify nothing except to certain officials suffering from a new disease.

between the wedding and the theft is one of the vilest inventions over heard of. It is on the face of it wicked and mallicious, but nothing is mean enough for such friends of the Ancos as the "Pioneer." We may mention that on Pandit Motilal Nehru giving Mr. Handoo an opportunity to explain matters his son saw a member of the staff of "The Independent" on Thursday morning with a view to publish a contradiction of the "Pioneer" report and the insinuation contained in it. The language of this contradiction was to be settled with Mr. Handoo who was then out on a round of calls. On his return home, however Mr. Handoo assumed a defiant attitude and wrote an insolvent letter to Pandit Motilal Nehru. The curious part of it is that the letter is written in quite good English though another received from him the day before was wonder how quickly a co-operator can acquire the mastery of English phrase by a short association with Englishmen. Mr. Handoo had only paid flying visits to the Collector and the Superintendent of Police earlier that morning but was able to improve considerably on his knowledge of English.

PRAGUE-WARSAW BY AIR

The Franco-Roumanian Air Navigation Co., opened on 12th last its direct communication Prague to Warsaw. Aeroplanes leave the Prague aerodrome (Kbely) twice a week, on Tuesdays and Saturdays at 8 a.m. reaching Warsaw at 1 m.p. The flight from Warsaw to Prague is timed for the same days, the planes leaving Warsaw at 8 a.m. arriving at Prague at 11 a.m. From Prague they go on to Strassburg (3-30 p.m.) and Paris, arriving at the French capital at 7 in the evening. A ticket to Harsaw costs 300 frcs. Letters (20 grammes maximum) and parcels are also carried. Letters stamped with ordinary stamps together with the special air-post stamps (K. 1.50) are accepted at all post offices. Parcels are received at the Company's offices (Prague, Prikopy) 28) up to 6 p.m. on the day preceding the departure of the aeroplanes.

Prague is bidding fair to become the aerial centre of Europe. Other services inaugurated by the "Icarus" Co., will carry passengers notwhwards to Dresden and Berlin Southwards flights will be made to Vienna and subsequently with the consent of the Yougoslav Government to Belgrade as well as to Milan. The flight to Dresden will last two hours: the service will be a daily one and passenger tickets cost 300 Czechoslovak crowns.—The "Gazette de Prague."

DEEP SEA FISH TRAWLING AT BOMBAY.

SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENTS.

The Indian public generally and local residents in Bombay in particular will be interested to learn that for some time past, successful experiments have been carried out by a private syndicate with Head Quarters at Bombay in the line deep Sea Trawling in Indian Waters.

The Steam Trawler "Calcutta" has been acquired for the purpose and after the necessary alterations had been carried out and the vessel equipped with up to date trawling gear from England some very interesting research work has been carried out by Captain J. McLeod, one of the original promoters, who has had considerable experience in the fish trawling industry in British Columba and elsewhere.

The operations of the trawler have proved that, once the trawling beds are reached, though with some difficulty, large quantities of prime fish of select varieties can be procured. Recently, on the 26th April 1921, the trawl of the "Calcutta", afte being in operation for 2 hours was foun to contain, amount a considerable quantity of pomfret, Salman, Solo, Gholl, Snapper and Surmaye a monster cod weighing 340 lbs.

It is an admitted fact that in Bombay alone, the supply of fish is hopelessly inadequate to the demand, and apart from the fact that the trawler is worked in deep sea areas where the local fishermen have never reached, the present enterprise is solely intended to supplement the existing inadequate fish supply and will not therefore in any way interfere with the existing local fish industry.

The public are already aware that the Local Government have purchased the Steam Trawler "William Carrick" for the purpose of carrying out shortly research work in the trawling line. The Operations of this trawler, which is under the contro of the Director of Industries Bombay, will not however interfere with the work of trawling which the private syndicate had already taken in hand even before the S. S. "Carrick" arrived at Bombay on the contrary, the Syndicate have been promised the benefit of any important research work done by the local Government trawler and such information will be utilised by them in furtherance of the development of the fish trawling industry so that the public in general may except to have, in the near future a liberal supply of good Sea fish at very moderate rates.

One of the important features of this industry is that the Trawler already working and the others which the promoters have in view, were entirely built in Indian by Indian labour and it is proposed to develope the industry by means of skilled Indian personnel who will be permitted to participate in the profits of the concern on the Co-operative basis.

It is obvious that, in these days of economic interest, some enterprise is clearly needed to open up fresh industries which will tend towards lowering the high cost of living of the communities in general and to this end, the promoters will endeavour to keep the price of fish down to a degree consistent with the successful working of the industry as a commercial concern. Hither to, the fish trawled has been handed over to the Monopolist Fish dealer at the Crawford Municipal Market but as the promoters have since learnt that the public have not benefitted in the least by this arrangement, the public will in future have the opportunity of obtaining their supplies either wholesale or retail direct from t Company's Gold Storage or an application to the Deep Sea Trawling Fishery Company 2nd Floor, York Building. Hornby Road, Bombay.

LORD SINHA AND PRESS ACT.

WHAT C -OPERATION COST US IN 1910

With reference to the several references in Lord Morley's "Recollections" to Press legislation in India and Lord Sinha's statements relating to his part in the passing of the Press Act, we pointed out, says the "Indian Social Reformer," that there was a gap between them which needs to be filled. The Servant of India suggests that Lord Morley's earlier reference related to the Newspaper Incitement to Offences Act and not to the Press Act. The paper proceeds our contemporary is probably right. But look at the contrast. In 1908, when there was no Indian members in the Viceroy's Legislative Council, the Secretary of State insists on having at every stage a judicial element in determining the offence of a newspaper which incites to murder and other violent offences. In 1910, with an Indian member in the Government of India, the Secretary of State allows the introduction of a measure to penalise a newspaper to begin with, merely because it is a newspaper and, subsequently for a vague list of various of writing, without any judicial element whatever. The explanation is simple. When there is an Indian element in the Government, the Secretary of State does not feel the same responsibility for scrutinising repressive proposals as when there is no Indian in the Government. He naturally feels that when an Indian acquiesces in a proposal, it is not for him to overrule the Government on the spot. And Sir Lawrence Jenkins advised Mr. Sinha to be satisfied with a judicial provision which from his place on the Bench, his lordship a few years later proved to be wholly illusory. Let us quote a sentence from his judgment in the comrade case descriptive of the judicial element in the Press Act, which satisfied the Law Member and induced him to withdraw his resignation:

'The Advocate-General has convinced me that the Government's view of this piece of legislation is correct and that the High Court's power of intervention is the narrowest; its power to pronounce on the legality of the forfeiture by reason of failure to observe the mandatory conditions of the Act is barred; the ability to pronounce on the wisdom of the Executive order is withheld; and its functions are limited to considering whether the applicant to it has discharged the almost hopeless task of establishing that his pamphlet does not contain words which fall within the all comprehensive provisions of the Act."

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 23.

S S Lahore, Headlam, Kobe.
S S Zingara, Taylor, Durban.
S S Naderi, Jones, Calcutta.
S S Rajput, Peet, Samarang.
S S Toyo Maru, Murata, Calcutta.
S S City of Harvard, Large, New York.
S S Nagano Maru, Tsukada, New York.
S S Warfield, Steel, Karachi
S S Delta, Hetherington, London.
S S Hakata Maru, Tomioka, Kobe.
S S Akbar, Courtney, Jeddah.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday.

S S Indus Maru, Matsugaki, Kobe etc.
S S Delta, Hetherington, Kobe etc.
S S Ferrara, Stewert, Mahomerah.
S S Dux, Hannavig, Bangkok.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer Lahore for China
Steamer Nairobi for Alleppy.

DEPARTURE.

S S Lahore:—The P and O S N Company's steamer Lahore, 3,143 tons, Captain P C Headlam, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe etc. with a general cargo.

S S Zingara:—The steamer Zingara, 2,214 tons, Captain S H Taylor, arrived in harbour yesterday from Dwarka, with ballast.

S S Naderi:—The T M Company's steamer Naderi, 2,382 tons, Captain Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Rajput:—The T M Company's steamer Rajput, 3,615 tons, Captain T M Peet, arrived in harbour yesterday from Sanarang, with a cargo of sugar and 9 passengers.

S S Toyo Maru:—The steamer Toyo Maru, 2,280 tons, Captain S Murata, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

S S City of Harvard:—The W & A Graham Company's steamer City of Harvard, 4,410 tons, Captain E R Large, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, with a general cargo and 18 passengers.

S S Nagano Maru:—The N Y K steamer Nagano Maru 2,307 tons, Captain K Tsukada, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, with a general cargo.

S S Hakata Maru:—The N Y K steamer Hakata Maru, 3,752 tons, Captain Y Tomioka arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe etc., with a general cargo.

S S Akbar:—The T M Company's steamer Akbar, 2,957 tons, Captain E W Courtney, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah, with a general cargo and 231 pilgrims.

S S Indus Maru:—The O S K steamer Indus Maru, 2,761 tons, Captain G Matsugaki, will sail today from Bombay harbour for Kobe etc., with a general cargo.

S S Delhi:—The P and O S N Company's China and Japan mail steamer Delta, 4,738 tons, Captain R R Heatherington will sail today from Bombay harbour for China and Japan, with mails, a general cargo and 1 passenger.

S S Ferrara:—The S W Company's steamer Ferrara, 717 tons, Captain C W Stewert will sail today from Bombay harbour for Mahomerah with a general cargo and 2 passengers.

S S Dux:—The F F Campbell Company's steamer Dux, 761 tons, Captain R Hanniveg, will sail today from Bombay harbour for Bangkok, with a general cargo and 5 passengers.

EXPORT

May 23.

S S Calidonia for London—8 bales sheep skins E Goolam Hussain, 42 bales sheep skin Abdoola and Co., 19 bales goat skin Abdoola and Co., 28 bales cowhides V Esmail and Co., 49 bales sheep skin R M Kooka, 25 bales goat skin R M Kooka.

S S Warfield for London—500 cwt khismiss Umedchand Mamlal, 1,010 cwt dry ginger S Gordhandas and Co., 60 cwt F assofatudo H A Hussein Lori and Co., 1 bundle woollen carpet H A Hussein Lori and Co.

S S Warfield for Antwerp—1,999 cwt myrabollams C Jivanlal and Co.

S S Chanda for Dunkirk—200 cwt mustor seed Volkert Bros.

S S Ridderkirk for Antwerp—58 bales cotton Patel Bros., 100 bales cotton by Khimjee Vishram and Co., 55 bales cotton E Spinner and Co.

S S Ridderkirk for Hamburg—220 bales cotton Toyo M Kaisha, 21 cwt gum kadaya P Koovarjee.

S S Rodderkirk for Ghent—4 bales cotton Volkert Bros.

S S Trever for Venice—1 bale woollen carpet Thos Cook and Co., 1500 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Trever for Treste—610 bales cotton Ralli Bros., 4,000 cwt linseed Ralli Bros., 300 bales cotton K M Nathoo and Co.

S S Wakasa Maru for Shanghai—100 bales cotton Toyo M Kaisha.

S S Wakasa Maru for Yakohama—100 bales cotton Toyo M Kaisha, 2 cases sandle oil Mitsue B Kaisha, 52 bales cotton N M K Kaisha.

S S Salgon Maru for Kobe—500 bales cotton Yakohama K Kaisha, 100 bales cotton Ozu Burin and Co., 485 bales coton Osaka M Kaisha, 400 bales cotton Nisin Cotton Trading Co., 200 bales cotton Teikoku M K Kaisha, 200 bales cotton H Surajmal and Co., 700 bales cotton Nanalal Manilal, 3,000 bales cotton Gosho K Kaisha, 100 bales cotton G V Lanke, 300 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Lahore for Kobe—560 bales cotton G Dossa and Co., 500 bales cotton Yuasa C Trading Co.

S S Hongkong—274 bales cotton twist J David, 1150 bales cotton twist Sassoon J David, 100 bales cotton yarn R D Tata and Co., 000 bales cotton twist Currumbhoy and Co.

S S Lahore for Shanghai—350 bales cotton Sassoon J David, 1500 bales cotton Gosho K Kaisha.

S S Tottari Maru for Yakohama—500 bales cotton N M K Kaisha.

S S Tottari Maru for Osaka—500 bales cotton N M K Kaisha.

S S Tottari Maru for Yakoachi—500 bales cotton N M K Kaisha.

S S Tottari Maru for Kobe—1800 bales cotton N M K Kaisha.

S S Wakasa Maru for Osaka—250 bales cotton Toyo M Kaisha.

S S Wakasa Maru for Nagaski—35 bales cotton N M K Kaisha.

S S Wakasa Maru for Kobe—250 bales cotton Toyo M Kaisha, 250 bales cotton N M K Kaisha.

S S Saigon Maru for Yakoachi—200 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Saigon Maru for Yakohama—200 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

IMPORT

May 23.

S S Bamora from Basra, Agents British India S N Co—15 parcels specie, 12 cases specie, 129 bundles specie, 1 tin specie, 500 basket dates.

S S Morea from Australia, Agents Mackinon Mackenzie—61 pipes tallow, 1039 cases tallow, 64 casks tallow, 11 cases tallow, 1050 cases fruits, 8 cases silk goods, 25 bales rubber goods, 50 cases cognac, 100 cases wine, 74 bags cardomums, 49 hc tea, 50 cylinder amonia.

S S Gurna from K Akayab, Agents British Indian S N Co—101405 bags rice

S S Karoa from S and E Africa Agents B I S N Co—1899 bags wattle bark, 6 bags castor seed, 15 cases champagne, 11 cases biscuit, 437 bales cloves, 50 bags bajree, 1261 bales cotton, 31 packages bees wax, 610 pieces board, 78 bags simsims, 389 bags cowrge shells 315 bags copra, 345 tusks ivory.

MELLIN'S FOOD

Untouched by hand

Prepared as directed, forms a perfect diet for Infants and Invalids.

MELLIN'S LACTO

Glycerol Untouched By Hand

is Mellin's Food mixed with milk. Water only has to be added as prepare it for use.

MELLIN'S FOOD BISCUITS

For children after weaning.

Sample of Mellin's Food and Handbook for Mothers sent on receipt of 2 anna stamps by MESSRS. LATHAM, ABERCROMBIE & CO., BOMBAY.

Mellin's Food, Ltd. (India Branch), London.

If you suffer

If you have pains after eating, or fail to obtain full nourishment from the food you eat, try the effect of taking twenty drops of Mother Seigel's Syrup in a little water after each meal. In tens of thousands of cases this simple treatment has proved to be the ideal remedy.

FROM INDIGESTION

BILIOUSNESS - CONSTIPATION

The tonic and restorative properties of Mother Seigel's Syrup have a most excellent and beneficial effect on the organs of digestion—stomach, liver and bowels, toning, strengthening, and stimulating them to healthy activity. The Syrup is now sold also in Tablet form.

TAKE MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP

IVORY WORKS

125, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.

Ghosh Dastider & Co.,

Manufacturers of:—

Ivory Brooch with names Re. 1, Buttons, Chains, Combs, Bangles, Toys, etc. Repairings are undertaken. Special rates to wholesale buyers.

RAZORS AT BARGAIN PRICES

We are selling now the following well-known Hollow Ground Razors at less than wholesale prices. Kropp at Rs. 6-0, Wilkinson Rs. 4-8, Butler Rs. 3-8, Rodgers Rs. 3-8, Pyramid Rs. 2-8. Packing and Postage Free.

S. PAUL & CO., Chemists,
(Dept. B.), 4, Hospital Street,
Dharamtola, CALCUTTA.

Naiks Brass & Iron Works.

General Contractors and Repairs, Brass and Iron Founders and Railing makers.

Manufaoturers of

W. I. Tanks, Roofs, Folding gates, Chimneys etc. etc.

Proprietor—

DEVENDRA MANJUNATH NAIK.

alkland Road, Near Golpitha, Bombay No. 4.

15 DAYS FREE TRIAL

Packed Free. Delivered Free aboard Steamer any home Port. Safe delivery guaranteed. British-made MEAD

"Coventry Flyers"

WARRANTED FIFTEEN YEARS.

Defiance Puncture Resisting or Dunlop Tyres, Free Wheels, Coaster Hub Brakes, B.S.A. Speed Gears.

Lowest Wholesale Export Factory Prices

Tyres and Accessories half usual prices. Write for Free Art Catalogue and Special Offer of sample machine.

MEAD CYCLE COMPANY, Incorporated. Dep. 387, BIRMINGHAM, Eng.

For Catalogues apply COUTTS & Co., Dept. 387, P.O. Box 240, Hornby Row, Bombay.

ANGLO-INDIA AND COLONIAL NAVIGATION CO.

STARTLING REVELATIONS IN AUDITORS' REPORT.

ELEVEN LAKHS PAID IN BROKERAGE ALONE.

UNSEAWORTHY VESSELS BOUGHT AND REPAIRED AT HUGE COST.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—On my return from Nagpur where I was engaged in an important case, I directed my energies in ascertaining what the present position of the Company was. I am informed the auditors have completed the audit and made a report, copy of which I herein enclose. This report of the auditors brings out many points I have raised and I trust you will be good enough to publish it bodily for the information of the shareholders.

Having regard to my petition, which is still pending in the Court, I could not associate myself actively in the investigation as a shareholder and I cannot say all that I would like to say at this stage but in the interest of the large body of shareholders at considerable sacrifice of time and money I have gathered information which may prove very useful. These facts I wish to place before the meeting publicly and, I hope, the Directors will convene the promised meeting at a very early date for the purpose of voluntary liquidation. Will the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies in Bombay and the Government take up this matter and look into the grave state of affairs of a public company?—Yours etc.,

M. A. HAVELIVALA.

May 20.

EXTRACTS FROM AUDITORS' REPORT

The following are extracts from the report of the auditors mentioned by Mr Haveliwala:—

20th May 1921.

To the Shareholders of the Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Company Limited.

We have completed the audit of your Company's accounts upto 23rd December 1920 and beg to report as under:—

The Company was registered on the 12th day of January 1920 with a nominal capital of Rs. 10,00,00,000 divided into 10,00,000 ordinary shares of Rs. 100 each. As per copy of Prospectus filed with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies the issue was 6,00,000 shares of Rs. 100 each, payable as to Rs. 5 with application, Rs. 10 on allotment and Rs. 20 three months after allotment. The Company proceeded to allotment and out of issued capital of 6,00,000 ordinary shares, 5,90,049 shares have been allotted to the public to date. The balance, namely, 9,951 shares have been allotted in terms of the Board's resolution dated 14th July 1920 to the Managing Agents, namely, the Eastern Ship Brokers and Agency, Limited, as fully paid shares in exchange for a like number of fully paid shares of Rs. 100 each of the said Eastern Ship Brokers and Agency, Limited as provided in the Articles of Agreement dated the 12th day of February 1920 entered into between the Company and the said Eastern Ship Brokers and Agency Limited The total amount of cash received in respect of 5,90,049 shares allotted is Rs. 73,79,535. A sum of Rs. 14,71,200 still remains unpaid on allotment. It appears from the books and records of the Company that a sum of Rs. 3,39,600 was refunded to various allottees being amount received in excess of applications and allotment. No vouchers in respect of these payments have been produced, but on going through and examining the bank pass books, we are able to reconcile this amount. The conditions set forth on page 1 of the Prospectus, namely, that 40,000 shares were to be reserved for subscription by the Eastern and Colonial Ship Brokers and Agency Limited in the Straits Settlement and that 10,000 shares were to be reserved for the Managing Agents in addition to 5,000 shares which were to be allotted as fully paid to the vendors or their nominees by way of consideration for the transfer of the offer of the purchase of ships have not been carried out. The reasons given are:—

(1) That the Eastern and Colonial Ship Brokers Agency Limited has not been formed,

(2) That the proposed offer of the purchase of ships was, for reasons best known to the Directors, not accepted. Instead of 10,000 shares agreed to be taken up by the Managing Agents only 9,951 shares appear to have been allotted to them. It was also one of the conditions in the said prospects at page 1 that 2,00,000 shares had been applied for by the Directors and their friends and it is clearly stated on the face of such prospectus that the balance after providing for these various allotments was offered for public subscription.

MANAGING AGENCY.

As stated in Clause 4 of the Articles of Association of the Company, the Company has entered into an Agreement with the Eastern Ship Brokers and Agency Limited. This Managing Agents Company was started as a private Limited Company and according to our information was incorporated after about two months from the date of incorporation of this Company. The nominal capital of the Agency Company is Rs. 1,00,00,000 divided into 1,00,000 shares of Rs. 100 each. So far only 19,109 shares, we are informed, are allotted, this allotment including 9,951 fully paid up shares above referred to being allotted to the Anglo-India Company. The Managing Agency Company, we understand collected at the rate of rupee one per share a sum Rs. 9,158 only, which constitutes the paid up Capital of the Managing Agency Company. Several Directors of the Company are directly interested in the formation of the said Managing Agency Company and their interest is disclosed in the Prospectus. They are Mr. F. H. Spaull, Sir Hukamchand Sarupchand, D. Dickinson, M. M. Shirazee, S. A. Kajiji, N. P. Narielwalla, M. A. Tana, J. E. Craig, and Howard Spaull. In addition to these Directors, Capt. E. J. Ternel is also a member of this Agency Company.

BROKERAGE ON SHARES.

At page 11 of the Prospectus the following words appear:—

"A brokerage of 2 per cent will be paid by the Company on shares applied for and allotted on applications identified as coming through brokers and approved Agents." At the time of the Statutory Audit we, as Auditors, felt some doubt as to whether brokerage was legaly payable to persons whose names appear as brokers, firstly because every individual name in the list as such broker did not appear to us to be a bona fide broker; secondly, having regard to the language used in the said prospectus, whether any brokerage had at all become payable in respect of 2,00,000 shares which the Directors and their friends had applied for. This necessitated a legal opinion and we signed the Statutory Report subject to legal advice. We have since been forwarded a copy of the joint opinion of the Hon. Sir Thomas Strangman, Mr Desai and Mr. Taraporewalla. The opinion, we beg to point out, is based on the wording of the draft submitted to counsel. Counsel was asked whether haivng regard to the Prospectus, the Memorandum and Articles of the Company and the Law, the Company was not entitled to pay brokerage in respect of the 2,00,000 shares mentioned in the prospectus in respect of which formal applications were received by the Company after its registration as stated above through brokers and agents who canvassed for and procured these applications on the express promise that brokerage would be paid to them. The opinion is based on the wording of the question raised, but we have no material before us to show that the Directors had made any promise or given an undertaking to pay any brokerage in respect of these 2,00,000 shares. However since the legal opinion is that brokerage is properly payable no further issue on this question now arises. It will, however, be very interesting to note that the total amount paid by the Company in respect of brokerage on shares amounts to Rs. 10,80,885 meaning on 5,40,442 shares out of the total number of 5,90,049 shares allotted including the allotment to Directors and their friends. We understand that a sum of Rs. 19,774 in respect of brokerage still remains to be paid. It is alleged by Mr. Haveliwalla and others that the Company has paid brokerage on shares applied for direct and not through any broker. This is a matter for further investigation. We give below a list showing the names of brokers, the number of shares secured through them and the amount of brokerage paid to each individual. As the statement speaks for itself no comments are necessary:—

BROKER'S LIST

The following is a list of brokers with number of shares on which brokerage is due and the amount:—

Amritlal D. Vakil 64512, 129024; S. S Patel 672, 1344; Mirza M. A. Kazrani 2304, 4609; A. M. A. Narayen 1331, 2662; A. R. Khairaz 1121, 2242; B. Patel and Co. 1439, 2878; Messrs. Bilimoria Gilder and Co. 11626, 23252; B. B Bhargav 1506, 3000; Bhagwandas Tekchand 178, 356; C. C. Mapara 12428, 24256; C. Ranchhoddas 1829, 3658; Varjivandas Vanmalidas 923, 2944; Chimanlal M. and Co. 1165, 2330; Shivaji Ghesal 770, 1540; Devidas (Indian Agency Co. Ltd. 4906, 9812; Damodar Balvant Joshi 2298, 4596; Devchand Nemechand 1273, 2546; Dwarkadas Beechardas 4581, 9162; Damodar Tricumdas 31376, 102752; D.S. Harridier 55, 110; D. H. Daroowalla 875, 1750; D. K. Chatlashiwala 350, 700; Dwarkadas Bansilal 612, 1224; E. S. Fani Banda 80, 160; Gridhardas Devji 76854, 153803; Khimji Valji Raghewamsey 4296, 8592; C. S. Ramaswami Aivar 507, 1014; Hiralal D. Mapara 17321, 34042; Suleman Tar Mahomed 2336, 5672; Semabhai Hirachand 11264, 22528; Haridas Kalidas 10784, 21568; Laxmidas Ghordhandas 9918, 19836; Sankalchand T. Parikh 3723, 7458; Jal. D. Crawford 7583, 15166; Messrs. Vijai Co. Ltd. 500, 1000; Jamnadas V. Vora 41382, 82764; Messrs. Shroff Bros. 5236, 10572; Messrs. Uttamram and Co. 4449, 8898; Javantilal C. Rawal 457, 914; Kanyalal U. Mehta 3529, 7058; K. P. Kothari 3417, 6834; K. N. Upadya 157, 314; K. H. Setalwad 5265, 10530; Mohanlal Sarupchand 11924, 23848; M. H. Zaveri and Co. 8113, 16226; Trikamlal K. Desai 1896, 3792; M. M. Vyas 300, 600; M. Raval and Co. 2556, 5172; M. P. Kaiedar Munshi 595, 1190; M. D. Ghaswalla 8610, 16000; Mathradas D. 1427, 2854; Motilal Manockchand 798, 1596; Mahashanker Veni-shanker 2785, 5570; Mahabir S. 4846, 9692; S. R. Sohnai 1039, 2078; Naranjee Bhimjee 3876, 7752; Narsi Nagji Popat 4201 8402; P. Nusserwanji Mama 1062, 2124; Messrs. Poonamchand D. and Co. 9775, 19550; Nandlal K. Podar 5886, 11760; Ratilal Prahlal and Co. 18614, 37228; Ranchoddas Laxmidas 7915, 15830; R. C. Daruwalla 6940, 13880; Raghuwal Govindram 361, 722; Ramprasad M. Mehta 1511, 3622; Ramnarayan Jailal 1010, 2020; S. G. Nadkarni 1141, 2282; Messrs. Marshall and Kazrani 692, 1384; Bhogilal Virchand 272, 544; P. S. Rodgers 148, 296; C. K. Kapse 55, 113; Chandiram Ghordhan 710, 1420; Hazi Abdul Karim Latif 960, 1920; Brijmohan L. 68, 136; Dhirajlal U. Mehta and C. 4293, 8598; Hiralal M. Mehta 18594, 37188; Ratonlal C. Mody 5179, 10353; Narayandas and Co. 80, 160; Trikamlal J. Desai 207, 414; N. C. Bapasola 250, 500; N. D. Seth 505, 1010; Revashanker Jagjiwan 326, 652; Trikamlal C. Thakore, 170, 340; Vithaldas Harekhchand 485, 970; Kalulal Kothari 558, 1116; Bombay S. E. Agency 1285, 2568; Raj and Co. 622, 1244; Javerdas Vrijbhukhandas 604, 1608; N. M. Bhandarkar 590, 1180; Mathradas D. 85, 170; R. M. Vehmi 641, 1282; N. P. Narielwalla and Sons 16972, 33944; Dada Ebrahim 120, 240 Pribhovandas Chanchanlal 1746, 5492; Haji Abdulla H. Rehemtulla 160, 320; Panchoodas Teveman, 433, 866; Chhangamal J. Shah 179, 358; Harcharanlal and Co. 160, 320; N. V. Kibe 15, 30; Ramgopal Ramlal 200, 400; R. R. Nabar 130, 260; M. Mehta and Co. Surat 141, 282; Esmail Lajwalla 43, 86; A. C. Irani 634, 1268; Messrs. Durgadatt and Co. 25, 50; Total amount, 10,81,616.

Balance as per statement 10,81,616.
Less amount refunded by H. M. Mehta 731.
Balance as per ledger 1,80,885.

WHAT ARE PRELIMINARY EXPENSES

At page 11 of the Prospectus it is stated that the Preliminary Expenses are estimated at Rs. 1,00,000. A question arose in the course of our Audit as to what would rightly be termed "Preliminary Expenses". It was suggested that one of the promoters, Mr. Spaull, had incurred certain expenditure prior to the formation of the Company in connection with the proposed Company and had paid visits to India and elsewhere in connection with the scheme of the said Company. That the said Mr. Spaull had paid out of pocket various expenses, such travelling, hotel bills, besides defraying the cost of advertisements etc. A statement as per copy enclosed amounting to Rs. 1,47,035-13-3 was submitted by Mr. Spaull, as amount having been spent by him, but no vouchers in support thereof have hitherto been produced. The Directors, however, have passed this item for payment, which has accordingly gone through your Company's Books and the amount has been split up under various heads. We are informed that this payment was made on the advice of Mr. Desai—the Company's Advocate.

BUILDINGS.

The Company contracted to and has purchased the property known as "Carlton House", for a sum of Rs. 25,00,000 of which Rs. 15,00,000 have been already paid to the vendors. A sum of Rs. 10,00,000 still remains unpaid and is secured by way of a charge or mortgage on the property carrying 9 per cent interest. We are informed that the Company has received a notice that in default of payment of the balance, higher rate of interest would be charged. Apart from the actual outgoings in respect of ground rent payable to the City Improvement Trust, taxes to the Bombay Municipality and other up-keep the amount of interest alone amounts to Rs. 90,000 a year. The gross rent realised from the various tenants, we understand, is Rs. 4,985 a month Deducting Municipal taxes, ground rent, etc., the net revenue realised in respect of this investment approximately is about Rs 48,000 a year, which is about half the amount of interest payable on the secured Loan of Rs. 10,00,000 Thus not only the Capital outlay of Rs. 15,00,000 brings no return but there is a distinct deficit, or loss of about Rs. 40,000 annually in respect of interest alone. This property, we understand, is leasehold, the lease expiring in 1953. We are informed that in addition to the charge already created in respect of the sum of Rs. 10,00,000 there is a further charge created on this property by Mr. N. H. Moos, the Provisional Liquidator, in respect of expenses incurred by him and the amount of remuneration payable to him.

FLEET OF STEAMERS.

The Company in terms of the prospectus had an offer of ten ships of an aggregate tonnage of 54,000 tons approximately; but no reason has been assigned why that offer was not accepted. The steamers purchased by the Company or contracted to be so purchased are (1) Nagpur, (2) Rampur, (3) Oruro and (4) Howard."

S. S. NAGPUR.

Originally called 'Nanyo Maru No. 3". This vessel was built in Japan, we understand from the records of the Company, in 1918. The gross tonnage is 1277.29 and it is reported to have grounded at Bangkok. She is purchased for Rs 7,22,700 from Yamashita Kaishen Kaisha, Ltd. Before the ship started for first voyage about Rs. 31,195 had been spent for repairs. On the authority of the officers concerned in passing the Documents and vouchers the amount thus spent by way of repairs is capitalised, meaning the cost of the vessel is further increased by that amount. The question arises as to the terms and conditions on which this steamer was purchased, and as to whether the cost of repairs is payable by the Company or the Vendors is a matter for legal opinion.

"S. S. RAMPUR."

Originally named "Nanyo Maru No. 2." From the records of the Company it is ascertained that this vessel was built in Japan in 1918. The gross tonnage is 1274.31 She was purchased from the same Japanese Company for a sum of Rs. 6,25,000. Before she started on her first voyage about Rs. 1,24,953 had been spent for repairs. The same question as in respect of "S S Nagpur" arises with regard to the purchase and cost of this steamer.

"S. S. ORURO."

We are informed that this vessel was built at Glasgow in 1878 and the gross tonnage is 1719 tons. She is said to have been contracted to be purchased for a sum of Rs. 9,00,000 out of which Rs. 6,50,000 have been paid to one Mr. E. D. Kazi on the following dates in three instalments, on 15th March 1920 Rs 2,25,000 on 27th March 1920 Rs. 2,25,000 and on 2nd October 1920 Rs. 2,00,000. Thus according to the alleged contract for the purchase of this steamer, there remains payable a balance of Rs. 2,50,000 for which amount it is suggested that his vessel has been mortgaged to the vendor, Mr. Kazi. We are informed that at the time of the purchase it was agreed to between the parties that this ship was to be classed 100A in Lloyds certificate, and although the first payment was made in March 1920, nearly over a year, the agreed to certificate has not been produced. Whether the Company has become liable to complete the purchase is a question for legal consideration. As in the case of other steamers, a sum of Rs. 1,16,487 had been spent for repairs before the vessel started on her first voyage.

"S. S. HOWARD."

Originally named "Aziz." This is said to be the first vessel built of its kind in India by Messrs. George Brunton & Sons of Cochin, on behalf of one Mr. A. Besse of Aden under the supervision and guidance of Capt. Ternal (the Director of the Managing Agent's Firm.) The amount paid in respect of this steamer upto now amounts to Rs. 6,42,867-1-3 or thereabouts. We are informed that she is built and is on the waters without machinery and engines equipped. Who has to pay for the cost of the engines and machinery is not determined or ascertained. We are informed that the gross tonnage is 1,000 Tons and various claims in respect of the work done on the ship have already come in aggregating to a little over Rs. 1,50,000, for which no entries are put through the Books. If the Company is at all made liable for the payment of this amount in addition to Rs. 6,50,000 already paid and the cost of equipping machinery, the cost would be considerably exceeded. In terms of the Agreement of purchase, the cost was estimated not to exceed Rs. 6,50,000 Summarising we beg to point out that there is a great slump in the shipping world. That upto date ships are now offered for sale at considerably lower prices than the books values at which these old steamers stand in the books of the company. Whether these steamers are sea-worthy or not and fit for carrying cargo or passengers is a question of the moment. We are told that unless large sums of money are spent for necessary repairs and alterations, none of these ships are fit to undertake a voyage. The capital outlay in respect of these four magnificent boats has amounted to over Rs 31,00,000. We are not concerned with the present value of this fleet and cannot express an opinion as to what they are really worth.

BRUNTON AND SONS, COCHIN.

The Company contracted to purchase an old well-established going concern of this Firm at Cochin, Allepey and other places. In July last year we were asked by the Directors to depute our representatives to proceed to Cochin and make a report on the state of affairs of that Company. On the 26th July, 1920, we made an exhaustive report as per copy enclosed. This report was submitted by us two days previous to the holding of the Statutory Meeting, but so far as we understand our report has not been submitted to the shareholders. The concern was contracted to be purchased for a sum of Rs. 20,00,000 of which Rs. 10,00,000 have already been paid. No accounts have hitherto been received or submitted by the said firm showing what profits have been earned since the date of the purchase. Thus rupees 10,00,000, of the Company's Capital is locked up in this business and none of the assets have actually been transferred to or come to the hands of the company. We do not know if there is any responsible officer of the Company looking after the shareholders' interests at Cochin or whether there is any legal or other check as the numerous contracts and otherwise entered into by the said Firm. According to the Firm's Books it would be interesting to note that on the re-valuation of the assets, the total assets after deducting liabilities amounted to about Rs. 7,70,000. The company is alleged to have agreed to pay Rs. 20,00,000 for the purchase of these assets, meaning a little over Rs. 12,00,000 by way of Goodwill to the vendors. We will not discuss the question of legal rights and remedies of the shareholders against this firm.

MOTOR CARS.

To carry on the business of the Company, the officers concerned purchased three motor cars at a cost of Rs. 20,250 the upkeep thereon throughout being maintained by the Company. We understand that out of these three cars, realised Rs. 4,500 and Rs. 5,500 respectively in all Rs. 10,500 for the three cars, leaving a loss of Rs. 9,750 in respect of these cars within a year of their purchase.

FURNITURE.

The total amount spent in respect of office furniture and furnishing apartments or bungalow of the Company's officers, amounts to Rs. 20,461-3-6. At the time of the Statutory Audit, we raised certain objections with regard to certain entries in respect of furniture and linen supplied to Capt. Ternel, a member of the Managing Agents Firm. At our instance, the entries had been rectified and put to the debit of the personal account of the parties.

concerned, but to our great surprise we now learn that the said furniture has been disposed of by the said Capt. Ternel which has not been accounted for in the Company's Books.

SUGAR TRANSACTIONS.

In the early stages of the history of this Company, with a view possibly to find Cargo for the Company's boats, the Managing Agents thought it advisable to enter into Contracts and actually did purchase several bags of sugar. The Company had to finance this purchase and when that cargo was sold, it resulted in a small profit, which it was originally intended to be appropriated by the Agent's Firm. We raised a technical objection as to whether the Agents could finance themselves from the funds of the Company and they then thought it prudent to pay back to the Company the profits earned on the transaction.

CONTINGENT LIABILITIES.

We have no information before us as to the actual liabilities contracted by the Company up-to-date. We have called for this information and are informed that such liabilities amount to about Rs. 16 lakhs, excluding the Mortgage Loan of 10 lakhs and interest. We are not in a position to estimate the actual amount of the total liability incurred by the Company, contingent or otherwise.

We understand that "S. S. Oruro" made five voyages, "Nagpur" four and "Rampur" three. Summarised below is a Statement showing actual net loss in respect of each voyage not to speak of the running expenses in respect of these steamers, since the appointment of the Provisional Liquidator.

Statement showing net loss on the voyages of the Company's Fleet and Chartered Steamer "S. S. Ganzan Maru":—

S. S. "Nagpur":—Voyage No. 1 23,921-15-10; Voyage No. 2 15,238-9-0; Voyages No. 3 14,916-14-0; Voyage No. 4 807-3-10; total 59,684-10-8.

S. S. "Rampur":—Voyage No. 1 40,578-9-7; Voyage No. 2 21,27,-4-8; Voyage No. 3 16,169-12-1; total 78,025-10-4.

S. S. "Oruro":—Voyage No. 1 54,994-12-11; Voyages No. 2 38,489-9-1; Voyage No. 3 16,388-13-4; Voyage No. 4 5,872-8-5; Voyage No. 5 7,124-12-0; total 1,22,376-7-9.

S. S. "Genzan Maru":—Voyage No. 1 3,001-0-4; Voyage No. 2 5-8-0; total 3,006-8-4; total net loss:—Rs. 2,63,587-5-1.

In addition to the ships belonging to the Company, the Directors chartered a vessel named S. S. "Ganzan Maru" belonging to the same Japanese Firm from whom the other steamers had been purchased. This steamer had to complete five voyages in term of the Charter Party and the transaction has resulted in a loss This the Provisional Liquidator, Mr. Moos, we understand, in the interest of the shareholders of the Company, with the permission of the Hon. the Sitting Judge in Chamber has settled for a sum of Rs. 40,000.

REPAIRS TO STEAMERS

Various bills are submitted by a Company called the Porcupine Foundry Company Ltd. in respect of repairs to Company's steamers. These bills or vouchers are not signed by any responsible officer of that company nor certified as to actual repairs having been done by any responsible officer of the Anglo-India Company Payments however amounting to over Rs. 1,50,000 have already been made and it is alleged there are some further bills still to be paid for which we have no materials.

It has been suggested and complained of by various shareholders in various quarters that the Prospectus issued by the Company is misleading and materially false. It is not within the scope of our duty to criticise or express any opinion on this knotty question. Several shareholders have rushed into the press with various comments and one of them Mr. M. A. Haveliwala, Barrister-at-Law, has declared from the public press that he has handed to us the materials and information as to irregularity mismanagement and misstatements. We have dealt with some of his objections in this report in so far as they relate to accounts. As to the rest of his statements, while we appreciate the great trouble and keen interest taken by Mr. Haveliwalla, we are afraid it is a matter for investigation in the proper channel and we would, therefore, leave it to the shareholders to deal with the matter as they deem best in their own interest.

Yours faithfully,

S. B. BILLIMORIA & Co.,
Auditors.

CRY FOR DRIINKING WATER.

PASSENGERS' HARDSHIPS AT BHUSAWAL AND SHEGAON.

PROTEST AGAINST RAILWAY COMPANY'S CALLOUSNESS.

In spite of numerous well-known and long-standing hardship which the third-class passengers of Indian Railways have to undergo, the G. I. P. Railway authorities have now deemed it right to add one to that appalling list. It has been complained for a long time that owing to the scarcity of water at many stations in the Central Provinces where the arrangements of the company for supplying water is quite inadequate the third class passengers had to undergo unimaginable difficulties. On realizing this hardship of thousands of railway passengers a few kind-hearted merchants of Bhusawal and Shegaon had made a charitable arrangement of supplying water gratis to the thirsty at some stations in the C.P.'s. This work went on smoothly for a number of months, but of late the railway authorities, without assigning any cause have suddenly thought it fit not to allow the volunteers to do this charitable work. In order to protest against this action of the Railway Company a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay was held on Sunday evening at the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya under the auspices of the Pranrakshak Sanothat of Dhulia.

The meeting was a grand success and the audience was very large one. Mr. Yeshwant Vishnu Nene was voted to the chair.

Mr. Vishwanth Ganesh Javdekar, pleader, from Dhulia moved the following resolution:

"That the citizens of Bombay, strongly condemn the inhuman and inconsiderate action of the G. I. P. Railway authorities in abruptly stopping the charitable cold wated supply to third class railway passengers at Shegaon and Bhusawal railway stations in the face of the inadequate water supply of the company, and again urge upon the railway authorities concerned to reconsider their hasty decision and either to make arrangement for the necessary supply of water themselves or to allow the public to do it.

Mr. Javdekar said the Railway Company earned the three-forths of its profit from the third-class passengers whom they have been ill-treating most. How their class ofr passengers were packed in third-class compartments like flocks of sheep or like pigeons or poultry were too well known. There were no proper waiting rooms for them. There were only a few sheds at some stations but these too were worse than the cow-sheds and there too they were very often terribly harrassed by the police. The cruelty of the railway company was not confined to this above. In some of the stations in the C.P.'s water was scarce especially during the hot season. Hundreds of passengers would be heard daily crying for drinking water and the station authorities had been found almost callous to this need of the third-class passengers. On realizing this plight of the people, a few merchants of Bhusawal and Shegaon raised funds and arranged to supply drinking water The volunteers were employed and they carried on the work very satisfactorily for several months. But recently a District Traffic Superintendent of the Railway came to Bhusawal on inspection duty and his attention was drawn to their charitable work of supplying water to the thirsty. He seemed to be shocked at the sight of charity and ordered it to be stopped forthwith. The residents then wrote to the Traffic Manager who too "regretted that he could not allow." the charitable work to go on at the Railway stations. This was an action for which he could not find suitable words to condemn. It was a deliberate cruelty. Hence they assembled there to devise means for redressing that grievance. He personally no longer believed in resolutions or deputations, but simply to abide by the wishes of many of his co-workers he stood there and moved that resolution.

GANDHIPHOBIA THE ROOT CAUSE

Mr. Jivaraj G. Nensey supporting the resolution said from what he learnt it seemed that the Traffic Superintendent responsible for this cruel action, was not shocked by charity but rather he was suffering from Gandhiphobia. The volunteers who were supplying water wore white convict caps and that proving a red rag seemed to overawe him at it overawed a station-master who not long ago created a little havoc by saying that he meant Gandhi slaughtering all Europeans in India. (Laughterd.) He promised on behalf of the Indian Passangers' Association all assistence and sympathy in righting this wrong.

MR. C. P. NANAVATY.

Mr. Chhaganlal P. Nanavaty in supporting the resolution said that they had heard from previous speakers all about the callosness and brutalities on the part of the G. I. P. Railway authorities, who not only did not provide with drinking water to the third-class passengers but heartlessly disallowed even others who gave a free water-supply to the third-class passengers by spending large sums of money out of compassion. "Shame. Shame."

Mr. Nanavaty further cited the condition prevaling at Viramgam, which was equally an important station of the B. B. and C. I. Ry., on the Kathiawar frontier. On that station passengers could not get drinking water and the water available was saltish and many a time passengers were reported to have suffered from diarrhoea as a result of drinking such water.

Mr. Nanavaty said that the main source of income of the Railway companies was from third-class passengers and that was a fact which could not be denied. If the railway authorities however, wanted disregarded them they might use non-violent non-co-operation as their only effective weapon against the railway companies, after consulting their greatest leader, Mahatma Gandhi.

Mr. Nanavaty assured them while resuming his seat that the Bombay Humanitarian League was always ready to co-operate with the Indian Passengers and Traffic Relief Association and work in the direction at any cost and under whatever circumstances as that was also one of the parts of its duties. (Cheers.)

Dr. Saavrkar also spoke in support of the resolution which was carried unanimously.

Another resolution was put from the chair suggesting the copies of the above resolution to be forwarded to the Railway Board and the Railway authorities concerned and appointing a deputation consisting of the Chairman, Messrs. L. R. Tairsee, C. P. Nanavaty, J. G. Nensey, V. G. Jardkar and S. S. Mehta, to wait upon the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway. This resolution was also carried and the meeting dissolved after a vote of thanks to the Chair.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TELEGRAPH NOTICE.

The delays to telegrams caused by the Magnetic Storm have now ceased and conditions are normal again.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Mauritius, and Reunion via Dhanushkodi and Colombo per extra s.s. "Nowshera" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Thursday, the 26th inst.

THE BENGALEE UNION.

Mr. Khiti Mohon Sen, M.A., Principal Bolpur Shantiniketan Ashram, will speak something about his recent Tour and Experience in Gujarat and Kathiawar to-day (Tuesday) at 5-30 p.m., in the hall of the above Union. The meeting is open to the public

DROWNED WHILE ON PICNICS.

Mr. Minocher Mareckji Balsara, aged 25, was a member of the party that went out on picnicking on Sunday last at Godbander It is reported that the youth accidentally fell into the creek and was drowned. All efforts to trace the corpse have, according to information received upto Monday morning proved futile.

INSTITUTE OF BOOKEEPERS LONDON EXAMINATION.

Examination in Book keeping of the Institute of bookkeepers, London, will be held on Tuesday, the 7th June, 1921, in the following stages:—Elementary, Intermediate, and Advanced

Full particulars, application from etc. can be obtained from Mr. C. V. Parikh, Secretar The Institute of Book-keepers Ltd., 97, Vithalwadi, Bombay.

TAXI DRIVER KILLED WHILE CROSSING ROAD.

At the G. T. Hospital, the local coroner and a jury held an inquest touching the death of one Mahomed Amin Abdul Rehmin, a taxi-driver, aged about fifty. It appeared that on Friday last about 7-45 p.m. a motor car driven by Sheik Hussein Sheik Ibrahim was going along Quen's Road, at a moderate speed and when at the corner of Churchgate Street the deceased, who tried to run across the road suddenly came in front of it and was knocked down. The car was immediately stopped and the deceased was extricated and removed to the G. T. Hospital where he died of the fracture of the base of the skull on Sunday. A verdict of accidental was returned by the jury.

BHIWANI COTTON S. & W. MILL CO., LD.

The Eleventh Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bhiwani Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, was held yesterday afternoon at the Registered Office, No. 7, Maharrao Wadi, Kalbadevi Road, Mr. Lala Murlidhar Tarachand presiding. The report of the directors was adopted. In the course of the report it was stated "It will appear from the Balance Sheet that after deducting the Agents, Commission during the year there is a net profit of Rs. 1,48,897-15-8, which with the previous balance of Rs. 11,693-3-9 makes Rs. 1,60,591-3-5. During the year your mill had to contend with several difficulties such as:—

(1) Short supply of coal on account of scarcity of wagons.

(2) Prevalance of fever and Pneumonea from May to July (inclusive). The deaths among Criminal Tribes people who were working in the mill being more than 70, their Superintendent reported to their Superior Authority and thereupon the Sanitary Commissioner came for inspection and reported to the Punjab Government that the mill work was affecting Criminal Tribes people. Thereupon the Punjab Government resolved to remove them on agricultural work and began to remove them from September and removed all before 11th November last. Therefore the company suffered in work heavily for want of labour removed suddenly. The Agents have tried their utmost to get labour from the different places and thereby the working of the mill is now progressing.

The sum of Rs. 10,783-12-4 shown in the Balance Sheet for addition to Building is for quarters built for labourers. The sum of Rs. 2,500-0-0 shown in the Balance Sheet for addition to Machinery is for one wheel cutting machine.

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In response to numerous enquiries for copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" in which the above article appeared reviewing the Viceroyalty of Lord Chelmsford, a reprint of the same has been issued . . . .

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, May 24, 1921.

INDO-AFGHAN RELATIONS.

In a leading article entitled "The Mission to Kabul" in our issue of the 14th instant we drew public attention to the prolonged stay of the Mission headed by Sir Henry Dobbs that left India some months ago and still remains at Kabul, and we commented upon the policy of secrecy, concealment, and aggression that the Government of India have been pursuing for the past two years towards Afghanistan and the Fron tier. The Government have now issued a communique on the subject. The assert that they are sensible of a growing desire on the part of the public for information regarding the progress of negotiations between Sir Henry Dobbs' mission and the Afghan Government and claim to have removed misconceptions, contradicted misstatements, an given a satisfactory answer to the question why negotiations are protracted. But this belated communique does nothing of the kind, and information regarding all the important matters that we referred to is still withheld. The Government of India say that Sir Henry Dobbs was sent to Kabul in response to a definite and most friendly invitation from the Amir for the despatch of a British Mission to Kabul for the conclusion of a treaty; and that the actual object of the mission is simply and solely to explore all possible avenues for concluding a treaty of friendship with Afghanistan which will be conducive to the honour and lasting interests of both the countries. This does not throw any light on the *matters* in dispute between the two Governments and the present position of Indo-Afghan relations. The Indian public demand full and frank particulars of the representations of the Amir and the tribal delegates regarding Government's frontier policy, the causes that have created friction, the methods proposed by the Indian and Afghan authorities to bring about a better state of affairs, and the demarcation of the Indian and Afghan border limits. Has the Amir accepted the British policy of the blockade of the Mashud country and permanent occupation of Waziristan? Has Amanullah nothing to say about the Khyber railway? Does he agree to the British forward policy of annexation and occupation of independent tribal territory? What are his views and proposals regarding subsidy, the employment of tribesmen in the Indian Army, and the right of sending envoys to foreign countries?

These are some of the most important questions that the Government of India should answer plainly, fully, and promptly. If the country knows definitely what our commitments are according to the proposed treaty, and if the public are satisfied regarding the fundamental issues, there is nothing to be said against protracted negotiations. Our objection to the prolonged negotiations that are now taking place at Kabul is based on present conditions and does not refer to prolongation *per se*. Why should Sir Henry Dobbs accompanied by military advisers—about whose personnel and precise strength the authorities maintain silence—proceed to Kabul? The Government can conduct negotiations through their Indian representative stationed at Kabul or the Amir could be asked to send a mission to India for the purpose. The reference to the Dane mission is absurd. Sir Louis Dane was sent to Afghanistan at a time when Indo-Afghan relations were friendly and his business was merely to secure Habibullah's confirmation of his father's treaty. The present situation has no resemblance whatever to that prevailing at the time when Sir Louis Dane was sent to meet Habibullah. Since the death of Habibullah, Indo-Afghan relations have been strained, and the Afghan and several frontier wars have been fought. The relations between the present Amir and the Indian Government are not satisfactory and the frontier tribes are either actively hostile or marking time. Whoever is responsible for this state of affairs, there is no denying this unpleasant fact which is the governing factor of the present situation. That the problem is much more complex no one can deny, but the public hold the Government of India responsible for contributing a great deal to that complexity by their aggressive policy. The veil of secrecy and mystery that surrounds the negotiations should be lifted. The plea that results hitherto reached could not be divulged without detriment to the public interest is untenable. The public are entitled to know what is going on at the present moment between Simla and Kabul and between Simla and London. The pious wish of the Government of India that they may take the public into their confidence as soon as the negotiations have reached a stage at which they can prudently do so means nothing. If a definite stage is reached at which the Government of India could come and say that a cut and dried treaty must be accepted or rejected with serious consequences, the public would be no better off. To consult the public after signing a treaty likely to lead to a ruinous peace or costly war is a novel method of taking the public into the confidence of the authorities. The era of secret diplomacy is gone and no enlightened country is now prepared to tolerate such a *regime*. If the Government of India think that they can play the old game for ever they are living in a fool's paradise.

The official statement of the Government of India does not tally with the answer given in the House of Commons by the spokesman of the India Office. In reply to a question put by Col. Yate the India Office representative said that the recrudescence of the activity of the Mashuds and Wazirs was attributed, amongst other things, to conditions dependent upon the negotiations at Kabul and the approach of the hot weather. War conditions prevailed and all usual and necessary military precautions had been taken. This indicates an alarming state of affairs. What is the connection between tribal activities and the negotiations going on at Kabul? In what particular area do war conditions prevail? What are the military precautions that have been taken? Are we to expect a further British advance into tribal territory, or an Afghan invasion? The issues are tremendous, and peremptorily call for a speedy and frank explanation of the doings and intentions of the authorities.

DOMINION STATUS.

If the Hon. Mr. Sastri maintains to the end of the Imperial Conference session the views to which he has given expression in his interview with Reuter's representative in London, his countrymen will not find much to criticise in his present mission. Mr. Sastri, we are glad to see, realises the futility of India's "representatives" participating in the discussion of such problems as Imperial Defence and Imperial Preference, so long as India is not accorded a status of equality with the rest of the Dominions. Though not sure of his country being accorded such a status, Mr. Sastri has yet elected to attend the conference, about the success of which he declares that he is not particularly optimistic. In these circumstances and in view, also, of the fact that Mr. Sastri has gone not in the capacity of a chosen representative of the nation, but as the nominee of an alien bureaucracy, his position at the Conference is one of undoubted responsibility both to himself as well as his countrymen. We only hope that, whatever his own individual views may be, he will try to express at the Conference the views which he knows to be those of the majority of his countrymen, even though such views are not approved by him. We are glad to see that Mr. Sastri has voiced the real sentiments of the nation in his statement that in the absence of equality of Status with the Dominions India would definitely oppose Imperial Preference and "freedom of trade" for Colonies which are engaged in an active anti-Indian campaign in their territories. So long as there is the least unjust barrier against Indians wishing to visit, or settle down in, any of the components of the British Empire any talk of India according "Imperial Preference" to such colonies would be regarded by this country as an insult to her people.

Similarly with regard to "Imperial Defence." India, as Mr. Sastri says, would be ready to build up a navy for herself, but that navy must be an Indian navy, manned by Indians and controlled from India. The relationship of this navy to the Imperial Fleet should not be in any way different from that of the navy of Canada or Australia. This is, however, a minor matter, but the essential point is that if India is to be called upon to make a contribution to naval defence, a definite guarantee must be forthcoming that in such a navy Indians will be eligible for the highest directive positions. Further, as Mr. Sastri has pointed out, it will be impossible for India to make any outlay on the navy and air force until the present heavy military burdens are substantially reduced and she controls her foreign and military policy. We hope Mr. Sastri will emphatically protest against all attempts to saddle India with fresh and intolerable burdens, on whatever pleas and from whatever quarters such attempts may emanate. Let the Imperial Government first give India her rightful status and then they may talk of expecting India to discharge her so-called Imperial responsibilities.

Notes of the Day.

On the Right Path.

"It is essential to our own safety that we should find some means of dragging the nations out of the labyrinth of hatred and degradation," said Mr. Lloyd George at the banquet given in honour of the new American Ambassador. If we recall the campaign of hate and slander against the Hun and the Turk in which Mr. Lloyd George himself indulged prior to his elevation to the leadership of the nation, we shall realise that there is nothing to choose between Mr. Lloyd George and his henchmen on one side and the rest of the Allied "statesmen" on the other, in respect of their share in dragging the European nations into "the labyrinth of hatred and degradation." "We were all sinners equally" would be about the truth, if these "statesmen" really meant to go into sackcloth and ashes and confess their past. However, we welcome the recognition, on the part of British statesmen at least, of the need of undoing their past handiwork and of reconstructing Europe on foundations other than those of the quicksands of hate and the mad of capitalistic and imperialistic greed. Italy and Japan, among the Great Powers, realised this need much earlier than Britain and have definitely broken away from the mad canter in which they once took part with Britain and France. British statesmen now realise that they cannot go any further with their French colleagues without jeopardising their own safety, as well as the safety of their country. It remains to be seen whether Mr. Lloyd George's cry of halt, addressed to French statesmen, has fallen on deaf ears or whether the very isolation in which the French are placed now will induce them to pay heed to the warning.

The Chittagong Hartal.

The bureaucracy and their present allies, the Moderates, are consoling themselves with the thought that the Non-Cooperation movement has miserably failed, though curiously enough the 'failure" has not prevented the former from launching on a vigorous campaign of repression. But signs are everywhere evident that repression has not daunted the spirit of the people. This was strikingly illustrated at Chittagong. The meagre press telegrams did not indicate why and how section 144 of the Indian Penal Code was applied in Chittagong to a dozen or so Congress workers and why it was hastily withdrawn. We quote below a detailed report of the happenings at Chittagong, as published by the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" from its Chittagong correspondent, which makes instructive as well as interesting reading. The "Patrika's" correspondent writes:—

Chittagong, May 5.

"There has been a development at Chittagong, following on the serving of notices under section 144 on nine members of the District Congress Committee and Swami Bishanandaji of coal-fields. These notices were immediately disobeyed as absolutely illegal and a meeting of 12,000 assembled at 5 p.m. where after spirited addresses from Messrs. Sen Gupta, Nripendra Nath Banerjee, Mahin Chandra Das and Swamis Bishananda and Dinanda, Maulavi Kazim Ali, an immediate unequivocal *hartal* in all departments of the administration was demanded by the people and resolved upon. What followed is passing strange. The Indian crew of s. s. Lanka bound for Burma had already left the ship wholesale. T mails could not be carried. There was nobody to load or unload. No coolie, no cranesman at the jetty. The shops were closed. All traffic and transport ceased and domestic servants of the Europeans struck. The European and Indian firms suspended work. The courts could not sit. The local bar went on strike. The municipal water works was stopped. There was nobody to work on steamers and sailing vessels to Cox's Bazar and Burma. The jetty and the port, the railway workshop at Pahartali, the railway office and running staff, Indian section struck and there was *hartal* in the A. B. Railway from Chittagong to Tinsukia and all trains stopped running. Volunteers —Hindu and Mussalman—of D. T. Congress Committee drew water in buckets for the patients of the General Hospital from Laldighi and set an example of National service. A procession of 20,000 formed this morning headed by Swami Bishananda. Babus Nripendra Nath Banerjee, Mohini Chandra Das, Romesh Ch. Rakshit, all section 144 men and paraded the town."

The Authorities Yield.

The correspondent proceeds:—"The result on the authorities and the Europeans generally was striking. The order under section 144 had been followed by summons on the leaders under sections 143 and 188. None obeyed these illegal notices and very soon after within five minutes of the serving of these notices at about 11 a.m. the Government Pleader, the Public Prosecutor and a Deputy Collector waited on the President of the District Committee and other leaders with a letter of courteous request for a conference from the Collector and assured them that it had been decided to have all these illegal orders quashed. Mr. Martin, the manager of Bulloch Brothers, who really was the author of all these troubles, at once sought an interview in the local municipal office and accepted all the demands of the B. O. C. Employees' Union. The agent of the railway, the heads of all the European firms, the heads of the port and jetty, all agreed that the general strike of their employees would not be penalised in any way whatsoever. At 3 p.m. the Collector withdrew all the illegal orders and complimented the President of the Congress Committee on the perfect non-violence with which the labour movement was conducted for 15 days and the striking success of the general strike. There was a rush of 15,000 to the court buildings, when the Collector was conferring with the Congress Committee. This was followed by scenes of wild rejoicing, street songs and processions and a meeting of 15,000 in the Gandhi Maidan. The cause of Swaraj and Labour has been absolutely victorious at Chittagong this day. The strike has been called off by the leaders this evening with loud shouts of 'Gandhi-ki-Jai'."

"Not to be a Leader but to Work."

Every Indian must have been dismayed or incredulous at the statement, in the Associated Press report, of Swami Kumaranandа's case, that the Swami offered an apology in court. Many must have suspected, as we did, the A. P. message of inaccuracy—a suspicion to which that agency has laid itself open pretty freely of late. To such the letter which we yesterday received from Swami Kumarananda himself will not come as a surprise, though it may come as a relief. It is dated Chanda, C. P., May 21, and runs as follows:

Sir,—There is a rumour in the public that I offered apology in the Court. It is absolutely false. I offered no apology. It is impossible for me, only I agreed with the proposal that I shall not lecture for one year in C. P. and Berar. I have didicated myself at the call of my country from the last 16 years since the Partition of Bengal. I have travelled in China and Japan to gain experience so that I may be useful to serve my motherland. I am glad to write that I was convicted twice on political suspicion. Also I was interned under the Defence of India Act in the time of the great war of Europe I am a Sanyasi. I belong to a mission which does not require any preaching but practical work. I intend to work in Khandesh where I feel work is much necessary. I came to C. P. not to become a leader but to work. I hope my friends and fellow workers will not misunderstand me.—Yours faithfully,

SWAMI KUMARANANDA.

His fellow-*workers*, at least, can hardly fail to understand the Swami. Constructive work is his desire, not self-advertisement.

Gratuitous.

The "Advocate of India" seems, for some unknown reason, to have lost its temper over the strike of the Taj Mahal waiters, and in its frenzy to have lost its grasp of facts and also of its journalistic dignity. "All the strikers being Goans" writes our unbalanced contemporary, when it is easily ascertainable that a majority of the waiters at the Taj are British Indians. And the following paragraph with which the "Advocate" concludes its report of the settlement of the strike shows personal animus and seems to us abusive:

Many residents of the hotel informed our representative that they personally deeply regret the settlement of the strike, for, after two days of excellent table service by their own bearers, they are once more at the mercy of the rude, incompetent Goanese boys, and their stupid black-coated superiors.

As a matter of fact, none of the "black-coated superiors" went out on strike. But it is not the inaccuracy of the "Advocate's" report that we desire to bring before the notice of the Indian public. We can personally bear witness that the waiters at the "Taj", whether Goanese or British Indians, are neither rude nor incompetent. And that "their black-coated superiors" are not "stupid" though they may not be so submissive to a certain blustering type of British visitor than the same visitor's "own bearer", who is paid to be so. Their service is not made easy always by the people whom they have to serve. We have never heard of rudeness from a waiter to a visitor but we have been the witness of intolerable rudeness from visitors of English birth to unoffending waiters. The "Advocate" has merely made itself the mouthpiece of the genus "cad."

Telegraph Clerical Staff.

On Monday last we published a copy of the telegram sent to the Viceroy by the Telegraph Clerical Staff, Bombay, drawing attention to the serious injustice that has been done to them in connection with the recent revision of scales and conditions of service. If the "clerical revision" was hopelessly muddled by the Telegraph Committee", matters have not been improved by the action of the Government which sought to give effect to the Committee's recommendations in a manner peculiar to the Government of India. It is unnecessary at present to go into the past history of this bungling on the part of Government. Suffice it to say, that great hardship has been caused to a really deserving and hard-worked class of Government servants by an inequitable decision. The clerical staff though they have been aggrieved by the indifferent attitude of Government, more especially by the inordinate delay of over eighteen months, pray that the revision should be disposed of in such a way as will ensure to them a bare living wage. The demands of the men for 10 per cent on total strength of the higher appointments carrying 180—10—220 and a minimum pay of at least Rs. 60 with continuous time-scale up to 180, together with equitable house-rent and compensatory locality allowance are, on the whole, moderate, and having regard to the onerous character of their duties and responsibilities, they deserve to be satisfied without further delay.

Racial Inequality.

Those who have occasion to visit the Victoria Terminus Station in Bombay must have often noticed the anti-Indian feeling that actuates many members of the Station staff towards the Indian public. In no direction is this so glaring as in providing berths on the several trains. We do not know how far the practice of making false reservations of berths is in vogue at this station. From letters that have reached us, there is no doubt that it is so at Poona and to some extent at least at the Victoria Terminus. To add to the trouble, in regard to the allocation of berths undue preference is shown to Europeans and Anglo-Indians to the detriment of Indian passengers. The best berths and compartments are often marked off for the former, while the latter have to make the best of a bad job. If the station staff concerned were impervious to racial or colour considerations, and simply did their duty, there would be no complaint. It would seem that the tendency of the staff derives encouragement from the conduct of type of Europeans, who, whenever a a conscientious clerk does his duty, is ready to complain against the clerk to superiors. Often this fear of complaint prevents the Indian staff from doing their duty impartially. Last week, we are informed, it happened that an Indian and a European passenger both sought a berth on one of the Poona trains. The Indian clerk in charge gave the only berth to the Indian as he appeared to have come first. When the European was told that there were no more berths available by the particular train and saw that the Indian had secured the only berth available, he appears to have addressed a long complaint to the G. T. M. against the poor clerk. It is not known whether the G. T. M. has taken or will take any notice of such puerile complaint. If any notice is taken, the effect of it would certainly be still to further to demoralise the morale of the Indian clerks and foster among them a spirit of servility towards Europeans and Anglo-Indians. The poor clerk, we are told, has been at the Victoria Terminus for the last many years, without any fault ever being found with him. The point, however, is the need for a little corrective being applied to the mentality of the Station staff, who, we hope, will be taught to regard all classes of passengers with equal respect and attention.

An Indian I.M.S.

According to the "Gazette of India" Dr. J. K. Nariman, who volunteered his services immediately on the outbreak of the war, has been allowed to retain the rank of Major. He was one of those Indian Medical Officers who underwent untold hardships in the trenches in France and Belgium and subsequently saw active service in various theatres of the war including Egypt, Syria, Palestine and Somaliland, more or less permanently injuring his health, in consequence of which Major Nariman expects to retire on unvalid pension in due course.

"A NATIONAL DISASTER!"

ASSAM LABOURERS' EXODUS.

ALLEGED BRUTALITY OF GURKHAS.

THEIR PRESENCE REGARDED AS AN INSULT.

Mr. C. F. Andrews wires to us from Chandpur under date May 23:—

The exodus of the tea garden labourers from Assam is assuming larger and larger proportions. There has never been anything like it in the history of the tea industry before. I have now been engaged for some days in rendering help, and can say with certainty that it has assumed the proportion of a national disaster. The poor men, women and children are dying of cholera in great numbers. I have found them lying on the roadside near to death.

ALLEGED BRUTAL CONDUCT OF GURKHA.

Great cruelty was added to the misery by the conduct of the Gurkha soldiers, who were sent to drive these wretches to the station. They appear to have done so with brutality. I have seen with my own eyes some of the wounds which they inflicted. The whole town has closed its shops in consequence, and the greatest indignation prevails. The presence of the Gurkha soldiers in the midst of the town after such an act is regarded as an insult.

CHOLERA TAKES A VIRULENT FORM

The cholera has taken a virulent form. There are large numbers, who are waiting at Karimganj and when these reach Chandpur the cholera epidemic is likely to increase, unless the present labourers ar allowed to proceed to their homes.

ASSAM TEA GARDENS "COOLIES".

MINING FEDERATION READY TO EMPLOY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 22.

With reference to the exodus from the tea gardens, the Committee of the Indian Mining Federation informed the Bengal Government that the members of the Federation are willing to employ the "coolies," adding that they must be rendered immune from cholera before being transported to coal-fields.

"EXODUS INTO A DESERT."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 23.

Mr. J. A. Graham of Kalimpong has addressed a letter to the editor of the "Servant" re Assam Coolie exhodus in which he states that fear the present movement of poor coolies is an exodus into a desert without a promised land.

"HALF MEASURES UNAVAILING"!

WANTED A MAHOMEDAN KING OF PALESTINE & PARLIAMENT.

MR. KIDWAI REPLIES TO MR. MONTAGU.

THE DELEGATION'S HOPE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 20.

On behalf of the Indian Moslem Delegation, Mr. Kidwai, in reply to Mr. Montagu's letter said that no half measures would be of any avail. He regretted that Britain was not prepared to go as far as France in Italy in respect to Thrace. He observed that no mention was made of Syria, and maintained there should be a Mohamedan King of Palestine and a Parliament representing the Mahomedans. The Jews and the Christians.

He was satisfied with a settlement of Mesopotamia if it implied that there would be no British Mandate and guaranteed an independent Arab State. Mr. Kidwai added that the delegation was prolonging its stay in Europe on the hope that the British Cabinet would yet comply with its requests.

RIOTING AT CAIRO.

TO PREVENT EGYPTIAN DELEGATING PROCEEDING TO LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 20.

Cairo.—Serious rioting has taken place in the vicinity of the Ministries. The rioting is apparently connected with extremists attempts to prevent the Egyptian Delegation, headed by Adly Pasha, Premier, from leaving for London to negotiate with the British Government in regard to Egyptian Self-Government. Demonstrators attacked the mounted police with sticks, stones, and bottles, filled with sand and iron and iron tree-guards with which they maimed thirty horses. Many police, who were forbidden to fire, were severely injured. The Egyptian Lancers intervened and quelled the disturbance. One rioter was killed and many injured.

CAVALRY CALLED OUT.

THREE KILLED: 11 WOUNDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 21.

A Cairo message reports further extensive rioting today following upon the funeral of a rioter, who was killed in disturbances. Crowds persistently attacked the police. After three hours, the Egyptian cavalry was called out. It is believed that three rioters were killed and eleven wounded. Owing to the restraint of the police, considerable damage was done and a number of Europeans stoned including Reuter's correspondent who narrowly escaped.

CURFEW ORDER IN ALEXANDRIA.

In Alexandria, all day long, the pro-Zagloulites made demonstrations and occasioned rioting, in which several were killed. The Curfew order was put into force at ten o'clock at night.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

AUSTRALIANS WIN BY AN INNINGS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 19.

The match between Australians and Essex was resumed to-day, at Leyton before 8,000 spectators in lovely weather. The wicket was in a good condition. Austr'ans were dismissed for 318, Andrews 80 and Rendry 56 not out. Essex in their second innings scored only 99, of which Douglas made 47.

Bowling for Australians:—Gregory 5 wickets for 43 runs. Australians won by an innings and 75 runs.

COUNTY CRICKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 20.

Derby beat Worcester by eight wickets.
Yorkshire beat Warwick by 308 runs.
Lancashire beat Northants by 10 wickets.
Glamorgan beat Sussex by 28 runs.
Surrey beat Leicester by 8 wickets.
Middlesex beat Nottingham by 6 wickets.

MANCHESTER CUP RESULTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 20.

The Manchester cup results are as follows:—

March Along	1
Tangiers	2
Kings Idler	3

Betting:—5 to 1 against March Along 10 to 1 Tangiers 8 to 1 Kings Idler.

Fifteen Ran.—Won by half length, three-quarters of length separating second from third.

TRANSPORTATION FOR LIFE.

ALSO FORFEITURE OF PROPERTY.

MOULVI HAMID AHMED CONVICTED.

(From our own Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, May 23.

The Session Judge pronounced judgment to-day in the case against Moulvi Hamid Ahmed, under Section 121, I.P.C., of waging war against the King, and 124A of uttering sedition, finding accused guilty on both charges and sentencing him to transportation for life and forfeiture of property on the first count, and 3 years' on the second count.

The Moulvi received the sentence with calmness and unperturbation.

The "Independent" characterises the sentence as "savage."

ARREST OF LUCKNOW WORKER.

ALLEGED STONE-THROWING BY CROWD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, May 23.

On Saturday last, one Ram Nath was arrested on a warrant under Section 108 I.P.C. On being conveyed to the kotwali, a crowd of boys and men that had followed threw stones into the kotwali compound. Attempts at stopping the stone throwing were unsuccessful, and the constables are said to have sustained injuries. Mounted police soon arrived on the scene, and dispersed the mob. Ten persons have been arrested and all of them have been released on bail.

DR. CHOLKAR'S STATEMENT

FAILURE OF PROSECUTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, May 23.

In the Dr. Cholkar Case, the accused in his statement said:—

The prosecution in my opinion has failed to prove that I made a speech on the 3rd February last, as reported in Kamat's notes and upon which the case is based and the prosecution has further failed to prove that there is any sedition in it. The only facts that the prosecution can be said to have proved in this case are that I made a speech (report of which is not before the Court) on the evening of the 3rd February last in the Town Hall and that speech was the first of the Rashtriya Vyyakhan Mala, which two facts I admit. Under these circumstances I do not feel called upon to make any further statements as there is nothing else in the case against me that I have to explain.

The case was adjourned to Wednesday next, for hearing arguments on both sides.

PROHIBITION OF NAGPUR MEETINGS.

TO CONTINUE TILL JUNE 30.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Orders prohibiting certain meetings and assemblies in Nagpur and within a radius of ten miles expire on the 30th instant, but the C. P. Government notifies that on the expiry of the period meetings are likely to be held and inflamatory speeches to be delivered and thereby there is likelihood of disturbance of public tranquility. Therefore, the period has been extended to the 30th June next.

PROGRESS OF PROHIBITION IN POONA.

"ALMOST COMPLETE STOPPAGE OF LIQUOR."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, May 23.

A public meeting attended by a large number of people was held on Sunday evening before Shanwar Wada to congratulate temperance volunteers of Poona city and cantonment on their most successful work during the last three weeks, resulting in almost complete stoppage of liquor sale in Poona. The volunteers, who were previously taken round the city in a grand procession, were loudly cheered as they entered the meeting.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar, who presided on the occasion, in apportioning the credit for the success of the movement gave the first rank to volunteers, the next to shopkeepers who responded to public opinion and the last place to Mr. Hudson the Collector, and Mr. Boyd, the Superintendent of Police, who noted with great calmness of mind and tact. Lastly, Mr. Kelkar definitely raised the question of refunding the license fees to liquor shopkeepers in Poona in proportion to the losses sustained by them, and said Maharashtra was prepared to bear losses and inconveniences in any form that may be involved by Government refunding the license fees.

After some more speeches the meeting terminated with the auction of a watch, which was donated to the temperance fund.

Shrimant Sampatrao Gaikwar of Baroda will lay the foundation stone of the Bharat Itihasa Samshodhak Mandal's buildings on the 25th instant, in the morning, when the ninth annual gathering of the Mandal will be held.

"SITUATION VERY HOPEFUL!"

GANDHI WEEK AT SIMLA.

WHAT TRANSPIRED AT SIX INTERVIEWS.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

SIMLA, May 23.

A great leader in conversation with me during last week, often exclaimed, "I expect great many things from these interviews; the situation is very hopeful."

Great secrecy is being maintained by our leaders as well as Government regarding Gandhi-Reading interviews. I am, however, in a position to give my impression. I understand Mahatma Gandhi at the invetation of the Viceroy, has submitted a full statement of Non-Cooperators' demands, which with the opinion of the Executive Councillors on it, is being cabled by the Viceroy to the British Cabinet.

The contents of Gandhi statement are not known, but it is probably certain that so far at least as the Punjab is concerned all Martial Law prisoners would be released forthwith, and that pensions granted to Dyer and O'Dwyer would be withdrawn.

Gandhiji may again be invited by the Viceroy after the reply from the British Cabinet is received.

SADHAKASHRAM, ANDHERI

REPORT OF WORK DURING LAST QUARTER.

The following is a brief report of the work done at the Ashram during the period from 8th February to 30th April, 1921:—

This Ashram was started on the 8th of February 1921, with a view to train Non-Cooperating College students for National work.

The number of students was 26 on the opening day, but during the term 20 more have joined the Ashram.

Students have come from almost all parts of India. The cosmopolitan nature of the Ashram may be judged from the following figures:—

	No.
City of Bombay	2
Gujarat	10
Deccan	7
Konkan	3
North and South Canara	7
Central Provinces	3
Central India	2
Rajputana	2
Bengal	3
Madras	7
Total No.	46

Of these students 13 have left owing to various causes. Four were unfit to lead the Ashram Life. Six were promising youths who could not resist the will of their parents and had therefore to leave the Ashram, and three had not the strength of mind to stick to Non-Cooperation.

During the first two months of training the students went through the course in a fine spirit. All these students have attained proficiency in spinning and some in weaving. Two of them have taken to agriculture and the rest have got sufficient knowledge of it to enable them to study agricultural problems in villages. A few of these students knew Hindi already, while the rest have made fairly good progress. Lectures were given in politics and economics with special reference to our political and social conditions, also in village economics, and organisations. The morning and evening prayers with special discourses on Geeta were the prominent features of religious and social training. They were duly impressed with the idea that their work is a process of self-purification and that they must approach all practical problems in life from that point of view.

They were anxious to go out and participate in the movement. The advent of the Satyagraha week was made the occasion of deputing them to do outside work. As the work of enlisting members for the Congress and of making collections for the Tilak Swarajya Fund was most urgent, they were entrusted with that work in Bombay and outside. Some have gone out to work in Districts selected by themselves, but the majority have placed themselves at the disposal of the Ashram.

Details regarding the students that have gone out for work and those are still at the Ashram are given below:

(1) Working in Bombay under the Swarajya Sabha, 9; (2) Sent to Kaira District to work under Mr. Mohanlal K. Pandya, 4; (3) Sent to Bhimdi (Thana Dist.) to work under the Local Congress Committee 2; (4) Sent to Karwar to work under the Local Congress Committee, 2; (5) Sent to Uran by the Swarajya Saba, 1; (6) Sent to Vengurla as Hindi Teacher under the Local Home Rule League, 1; (7) Gone to Sagar (C. P.) selecting their own fields to work under the District Congress Committee, 3; (8) Gone to Surat to work under the Local District Congress Committee, 1; (9) Gone to Rajputana selecting his own field, 1; (10) Still remaining in the Ashram for learning weaving and agriculture and working in the neighbourhood, 9; (11) Students that have left the Ashram, 19. Total No. 46.

We have not yet heard from all the students regarding their work but such information as has been received is summarised below:—

TILAK SWARAJYA FUND AND CONGRESS MEMBERS.

Names of volunteers who collected funds and canvassed for membership are given below together with the number of members registered and amount collected by them:—

Mr. R. Shah, 33, Rs. 136-8-0; Mr. Narsinha, 79, Rs. 799-8-0; Mr. Koturkar, 42; Rs. 820-8-0; Mr. Pandit, 66, Rs. 70-8-0; Messrs. Shastriji and Sharma, 4, Rs. 325; Mr. N. Mehta, 29, Rs. 225; Mr. Khare, 1, Rs. 73-12-0; Mr. Kashiker, 46, Rs. 179; Mr. G. Subramanium, 36, Rs. 259-8-0; Mr. Venkatram, 21, Rs. 177; Mr. Kopiker, 167, Rs. 70; Mr. Shirali, 7, Rs. 134-8-0; Mr. Padbidri, 14, Rs. 147-12-0; Mr. Dholakia, 8, Rs. 147-4-0; Mr. Rangno, 8, Rs. 85-12-0; Mr. Wagle, 3, Rs. 29-10-0; Mr. Oak, 26, Rs. 45-8-0; *Messrs. Nensi and Veniker, —, Rs. 311-12-0; *Messrs. Bhadsavle, Saladker and Navre, —, Rs. 575-8-0; *Messrs. Kane and Girdhari, —, Rs. 437-4-0; *Messrs. Bhagwat and M. Shah, —, Rs. 279-4-0; *Messrs. Gandhe and Kshirsagar, —, Rs. 51-14-3; *Messrs. T. Gandhe and Kal*, —, Rs. 144; *Mr. Ramprasad, —, Rs. 30, Total No. 590; Total Rs. 5,555-4-0.

*These students worked in the suburbs of Bombay and as the Congress membership forms were not available, they could not register any members.

Some of the students were sent to work among the Mill-hands and they helped to enlist about 300 members and collected a sum of Rs. 78-9-0 for the Tilak Swarajya Fund.

Besides the students Prof. Bhansali collected about Rs. 1,800 for the Tilak Swarajya Fund.

SPINNING CLASSES.

Ashram students have helped in starting of Spinning classes in Bombay, details are given below:—

Bombay Bhuleshwar, R. Shah, 30, 13; Bombay Pydhonie and Jamlimohella, C. Sharma, 75, 30; Bombay Bhaga Mansion Parel, M. Mehta, 40, 26; Bombay Kamgarsang Mandal Parel, K. Khare, 10, 6; Bombay Mr. Jayker's Bunglow, Girgaum, Padbidri, 4, 3; Bombay Kahanbai Orphanage Girls School, Head Mistress under our guidance, 16, 5; Marol, A. Bhagwat, 20, 4; Nova Shiva (Uran), Sharma, 100, 24; Bhimdi (Dist. Thana), Koturker and Kashiker, 48, 12. Total 337, 123.

Mr. Dholakia with the help of the students that came with him to Bombay rendered valuable help in opening new classes.

VISITORS.

The Ashram had been visited by persons interested in National work. Among the prominient National leaders that visited the Ashram may be mentioned Mahatma Gandhi, Messrs. Jamnalal Bajaj, Lala Lajpatrai, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. The Mahatmaji spent a night at the Ashram and his discourse left a most profound impression on the minds of the Sadhakas.

VACANCIES AND NEW ADMISSIONS.

There are 9 new admissions and about as many more admissions will be made during the next fortnight. Students who are anxious to take up the National Work during the year will avail themselves of this opportunity and join the Ashram.

People from different parts have written asking for workers but it is impossible to meet the whole demand at once. The Ashram authorities are, however, willing to train up such students as are sent by the local leaders from their Districts in small batches from time to time.

During their stay, the students will get some experience of the City of Bombay organisation and an insight into village life as they will often have to visit Gujarat and Deccan villages and Deccan villages in the neighbourhood of the Ashram.

TRIBUTE TO A WOMAN SCIENTIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 20.

Washingon.—A unique presentation was ceremoniously carried out at White House, to-day, when President Harding, on behalf of the women of the United States, handed to Madame Curie, who is now visiting America, a phial containing a gramme of radium. The President, in an eloquent vein, greeted her as the foremost among scientists in the age of science, and leader among women. President Harding paid tribute to her immortal work for humanity.

PRINCE HIROHIRTO'S PROGRAMME OF TOUR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 20.

Prince Hirohirto is so delighted with the warmth of his welcome in England that he is prolonging his stay until May 29th. He will then proceed to France after which he will visit Belgium and Holland, including the battlefields. Hitherto his programme has been very crowded, but the weather has been glorious throughout.

Prince to-day received the Doctorate of Laws at Edinburth, and visited the Rosyth Naval Dockyards.

In connection with the reported theft in the Parojpur sub-treasury, the authorities inform that there was no burglary in sub-treasury. Some properties of clerks were burgled from a safe kept by the Podder.

Exchange:—Bank Telegraphic Transfer one shilling three and one-six tenth pence and Demand Bills one shilling three and three thirty-two pence.

The Calcutta share market will remain closed till Wednesday.

For knoking down a soldier cyclist with his motor cycle Mr. H. Hopwood, Honorary Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., was on Monday fined Rs. 100 by the Cantonment Magisto Pte. Brown as compensation.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar has been invited by the Home Department, Government of India, to give evidence before the Press Act Committee at Simla.

SUPREME COUNCILS MEETING AT BOULOGNE.

M. BRIAND'S ACQUIESCENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 20.

Paris.—The "Petit Parisien" states that M. Briand, in a note to Britain, agree to a meeting of the Supreme Council at Boulogne, but makes it conditional upon preliminary agreement being reached on the Silesian question.

VERSAILLES TREATY.

"ITS SPIRIT IS BEING VIOLATED."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 20.

Paris.—During the debate on the Foreign Policy in the Chamber, Tardieu was applauded when he declared that the spirit of the Versailles treaty was being violated and recalled, derisively, the Premier's assurance that a strong hand would seize Germany by the neck if twelve milliards of gold marks were not forthcoming by May 1st. Instead of this Government has been content with the German promise. M. Tardieu declared that the British and the French cannot dispense with one another in the times of war or peace and said that the policy of successive concessions had given wise in Britain to perilous illusions with regard to the French capacity for always yielding. The debate was adjourned.

REPARATIONS COMMISSION'S WORK.

DEFENDED BY M. LOUCHEUR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 20.

Paris.—When the debate was resumed to-day further criticism fastened upon the amount of reparations, claims, and inefficacy of a new tax on German exports and other measures which were considered at the recent London Conference. M. Loucheur, Minister of Liberated Regions, was the first speaker on behalf of the Government, and defended the Reparations Commissions work. He declared that the criticisms were exaggerated and contended that the London agreement was sound.

DEBATE ADJOURNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 20.

The fact, that the French Chamber debate on the Foreign Policy has again been adjourned until May 24th, precludes the possibility of the Supreme Council assembling for some days.

SERIOUSNESS OF SITUATION.

INSURGENTS DISSATISFIED AT FOOD SHORTAGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 20.

Reuter.—Learns that the events in Upper Silesia have taken a serious turn, owing to dissatisfaction among the insurgents at the shortage of food and money. A strong tendency has been revealed to break away from the National Movement and to turn to Bolshevism. The food situation, which is most serious, can do attributed to the German Government holding up supplies which is not making favourable impression upon authoritative circles in London.

COAL DISPUTE.

HOPE OF A "SATISFACTORY SETTLEMENT."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 20.

The Executives of National Union of Railwaymen and Transport-Workers Federation held a two-hour joint meeting in London, this morning. After meeting Mr. Robert Williams, the Secretary of Transpart-workers Federation, stated that the meeting was satisfied by reports from districts that coal blockade was materially assisting the Miners' Federation to procure a satisfactory settlement of the dispute, and was resolved to spare no effort to tighten the blockade.

M. CLEMENECAU'S GRANDSON CONVICTED.

2 YEARS IMPRISONMENT FOR FRIENDS

Paris, April 24.—A sentence of two years' imprisonment and a fine of 50,000 (about £1,000) was passed yesterday upon M. Fred Georges Gatineau grandson of M. Clemenceau, for having passed a number of worthless cheques.

He was charged by default, having disappeared from France in January last. The police authorities are said to have established the fact that he is a fugitive from justice in England. The sentence upon M. Gatineau was the result of a whole series of charges against him for having made use of his connexions and family influence to extort sums of money amounting in all to close on 1,000,000f (£20,009) from Paris business men who at various dates since October last complained that he had paid his heavy debts with cheques not backed by the necessary funds.

Among other creditors a motor car manufacturer was stated to have thus been defrauded of something like £2,300, a private secretary of £11,000, a Montmartre bar proprietor of £300 and the proprietor of a well known cafe in the Latin quarter of the more modest sum of £3.

M. Gatineau's counsel apparently succeeded inducing certain creditors to withdraw their claims but there was still left a formidable balance of debt. In addition to the sentence promulgated as above the Correctional Chamber which dealt with the case, ordered the restitution of the sums claimed by certain victims of the frauds. At the time of M. Gatineau's disappearance at the beginning of the year, his attorney had made provision for the examination of his client's mental condition.

MONTAGU'S REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 20.

Montagu's report states that silver is on down grade. Bazaars are still disposed to realise recent purchases. Descent is sluggish owing to moderate supplies from continent and elsewhere and daily bear covering. Considerable stocks have been speculatively held and whilst these stocks have been in suspense continent has been poor seller. Down-Grade tendency is hardly likely to become acute unless China offers freely. There were some sales yesterday.

MR. SASTRI IN LONDON.

"NOT PARTICULARLY OPTIMISTIC RE. IMPERIAL CONFERENCE."

PLEA FOR INDIA'S EQUALITY OF STATUS WITH DOMINIONS.

NEED OF INDIAN NAVY MANNED BY INDIANS.

INTERVIEW WITH "MANCHESTER GUARDIAN."

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 19.

The Hon. Mr. Sastri, an Indian Delegate to the Imperial Conference, has arrived in London. In the course of an interview with the "Manchester Guardian" Mr. Sastri declared that he was not particularly optimistic with regard to the Conference and could not say whether round-table discussions on the subjects of Imperial interest would lead to much improvement of India's status in the Empire which he said, must be raised to an equality with Dominions. Otherwise, Mr. Sastri declared, India could not be expected to discuss seriously the problems of Imperial Defence and Imperial Preference.

Mr. Sastri referred bitterly to the exclusion of Indians from Australia and Canada, and declared that South Africa had shown considerable racial prejudice towards Indian settlers. In view of this position, India would definitely oppose Imperial Preference and the freedom of trade which also meant Freedom to enter another country. As long as this was denied, India would continue to demand Dominion Status. Mr. Sastri was strongly in favour of an Indian Navy manned by Indians and controlled from India but he said, the relationship of this Navy to the Imperial Fleet must be carefully discussed. "for example," he said "imagine the Indian Navy, in the event of a war, being ordered to protect Australia which has closed her doors to Indians."

AN OPEN LETTER.

TO SHAREHOLDERS OF TATA BANK.

Sir,—To-morrow, the general meeting of the Bank is coming on. What are you going to do? Do you know what are your rights and duties, and how best you can help your country?

1. The Bank in its short career is spending over Rs. 30,000 a month over the European staff.

2. The number of the European employees is beyond its reasonable requirements.

3. Indians are not treated well—specially the apprentices who threaten to break their monopoly and no chance is given to them to pick up work.

4. On arrivals European architects get full power of attorney, which is denied to Indians.

5. There is racial discrimination in the matter of salary, allowances and promotions

6. Furnished housing accommodation with Billiard room, Music saloon, Smoking room (ball room and tennis courts seem to have escaped the notice of the Management!) is provided for the European staff, while Indian "officers" have to get on with a cosy tiffin room.

7. As a sop to critics, few Indians are made officers, but they are entrusted with little important work—and comparatively they get very low salaries.

Such is the plight of your countrymen in a concern to whose capital you have contributed your money.

If industrial development is to take place on the large scale, nothing is more important than that regular banking, facilities should be multiplied manifold—and such facilities will never be forthcoming so long the establishment expenses are extraordinarily heavy and the management is in the hands of foreigners. Once you entrust the management to outsiders, it is useless for you to expect that right opportunities would ever be given to Indians. Look round the City of Bombay! In Railways, Telegraph, Post, Customs, Port Trust, Indians are given very few responsible posts one can understand the reasons thereof, but the situation becomes unbearable when the same conditions prevail in Indian concerns—namely, Imperial Bank of India, the Bombay Tramway and Electric Supply Co., the Tata Hydro Electric Co., etc., etc. It is as it ought to be. Non-Indians understand their interests better than we do. They would not like to train up men who would menace their existence here.

You would like to know what are the qualifications of these European assistants that they get a start of Rs. 600 with a fixed Rs. 50 annual increment besides many indirect increments, outfit allowance, medical allowance, furlough allowance, first class in-coming and out-going passage. Surely they ought to be as well educated as civilians! But what are they? Most of them are school boys who have put in few years' service in the bank; at the most they have been ledger-keepers and have hardly passed any banking examination. In India they can live, learn and enjoy—at our expense! Even in the Civil Service, an Indian after going through requisite test, gets the same rights and privileges, but the doors of this new bank service are almost closed against your countrymen.

Who is to be blamed?

Who is to blame for all this? It is you and none else. It is your indifference and ignorance which is the cause of all this evil.

I want you to realise what your powers as shareholders are. You are partners of the Company. You can choose your own directors, and make them carry out your policy.

Now what should you do to repair the wrong? You must all attend the meeting on the 25th and support men who are in favour of Indianising the management of the Tata Bank. The meeting will be full of influential directors with their retinue, brokers and jo-hookums. No matter you may not be able to carry your point this time, but I can assure if your attitude is firm, dignified, and unmistakable—the Directors cannot afford to continue the same policy for a long time.

Don't be Hoodwinked

Perhaps some Director may get up to tell you:

"Gentlemen,—I think you are all satisfied with the progress your bank has made—your deposits have increased by so much and cash balance is so much and so on. You must doubtless be anxious to hear something about the statements about this Bank that have appeared in a certain section of the Press. They apparently seem to be inspired by spite—we are much thankful to the management, for the very able and efficient manner in which they have conducted the bank. We fully appreciate their power of organisation, work, and I want to assure you that our European officers are not getting higher salaries than what their colleagues get in similar institution—but Indian staff is comparatively well-paid.

We have made all attempts to get best Indians for high posts we have on our staff even now—so many Indian agents, accountants and other officers. The success of the apprenticeship scheme cannot be judged now. Directors are giving the best of encouragement and are of opinion, that this Bank after a few years will be able to turn out a very efficient batch of Indian Bankers.

It is our considered opinion that for some time to come, European management is indispensible. I think you would allow me to thank the general manager on your behalf, and assure him of our hearty co-operation in his work. Gentlemen, the Directors have done their very best for the bank, they have been attending your board meetings, and daily and weekly committee meetings, at very great personal inconvenience and sacrifice. If you are still dissatisfied with us, you can have any directors you like."

Awake, Arise.

Yes! Thanks indeed they deserve, for humiliating the country. Will you cheer such a speech? No. Certainly No. I trust you will all protest against such platitudes. The strike of the foreign employees (under agreement) of the Tata Iron and Steel Company must still be fresh in your mind. It indicates clearly the helplessness of our concerns being wholly under the control of foreigners. Are you repeating the same mistake? God forbid if similar fate overtakes such delicate institutions like a Bank.

Arise—awake from your slumber, shake off slave mentality, and once for all throw away the foreign crutches.—Yours, etc.,

X. Y. Z.

"THE TATA BANK."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall thank you to spare a corner in your paper for the following.

You have rendered a most appropriate and timely service to the shareholders of the Tata Bank who were uptill now groping in the dark. I should like to give out a few items of the present harassing policy of the Bank regarding its staff. In the end of 1919 when I was an employee of the Bank, I learnt that there was a Staff Committee appointed from among the Directors of the Bank for the well-fare (?) of the staff. In this period the services of the people working under the Apprentice Scheme were dispensed with on the pretext that they were unsatisfactory, except two men. Thus ended the well-advertised buble. Apprentice Scheme. Further, after a short time some more men from the actual staff were given a month's notice to leave the Bank, from the Share Department. These Parsi employees had worked for a considerable time, while others from the staff were made permanent. This was done by assigning a reason that the authorities wanted to reduce the staff and curtail the expenses of the Bank. Here I should like to invite the attention of the shareholders to the mode in which the expenses are curtailed (?). Rendering the poor experienced clerks helpless, they imported a Mr. Berry from England to act as the Head of the Share Department, on a salary of Rs. 1,000 and other favourable allowances for a work which could be done by an Indian on a salary of Rs. 300 at the most. In December last more than a dozen other assistants were served with notices on the same reasons, this time also they made other probationers permanent. After this two or three other Europeans were employed in the Bank. In this way the staff is deprived of its allowance and bonus. Is this the way in which the Staff Committee carries out its noble (?) objects? Is this the way in which the Bank means to curtail its expenses? In the ensuing meeting the shareholders should consider it their duty to insist upon the Bank to furnish facts and figures about these unreasonable practices, as the Bank is fully responsible for that. Also the learned shareholders of the Bank should study its Balance Sheets with those of the other Banks. As you have already pointed out, there is absolutely no necessity of a great number of these high-salaried chair-breaking European employees in an Indian concern.—Yours, etc.

DARAB-SHAREHOLDER.

"NO REPRESENTATION,—NO TAXATION!"

NAIROBI INDIANS' FIRM RESOLVE.

NOT TO PAY INCOME TAX.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 20.

Nairobi—Mass Meeting of Indians which have been largely attended, have passed unanimous resolutions not to pay income tax on the ground of "No Representation, No Taxation."

TURKISH TREATY AND LORD READING'S DUTY.

MR. BHARUCHA'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Political Committee, Mr. Barjorji Framji Bharucha will deliver a Public Lecture on "Turkish Treaty and Lord Reading's duty" at the Marwadi Vidyalai Hall on Thursday, the 26th instant, at 6-30 p.m., when Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall will preside.

PROMOTION OF WORLD PEACE.

UNFALTERING COOPERATION OF U.S. WITH BRITAIN.

NEW AMERICAN AMBASSADOR'S ASSURANCE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 19.

One of the most brilliant functions in the history of the foremost Anglo-American Society in London, "The Pilgrims Club," took place to-night when a banquet was held at Hotel Victoria in honour of the New American Ambassador, Mr. George Harvey. The Duke of Connaught presided over the company which included the Duke of York, the Premier, other Cabinet Ministers, and many distinguished persons.

TASK OF STRENGTHENING TIES.

Mr. Harvey, replying to the toast to his health which was proposed by the Chairman and supported by the Premier, emphasised that his task was to strengthen the existing cordial relations between Britain and America. He reiterated that the American Government was under an obligation to respect peoples, registered decision not to participate in the League of Nations or any of its committees. "I shall fail miserably, to the grievous disappointment of my President, if I fail greatly to strengthen the bonds of mutual friendship and helpfulness between the two great English-speaking nations. I testify, of my own knowledge, that the King and the President will see eye to eye. Our offer of a helping hand is because it is in the interest of us both. The President having put his hand to the plough is not one to turn back, and he has declared that the United States must play full part in promoting the world Peace."

Mr. Harvey said that the President had pledged unfaltering cooperation with Britain in promoting the Peace of world, but in view of the electors' mandate, the present government could have nothing whatever to do with League of Nations. Previously, Mr. Lloyd George in the course of a speech, laid stress upon the fact that Anglo-American goodwill and understanding was the most important as the well-being of the world depended upon it. "If this is not the last war he said" the next will leave Europe in ashes, and it is essential to our own safety that we should find some means of dragging the nations out of this labyrinth of hatred and degradation".

Mr. Lloyd George welcomed America as new Power and a great Democracy, vigorous, clear-headed, and untrammelled by old quarrels.

U. S. ENTERS EUROPEAN POLITICS?

MR. HARVEY TO ATTEND SUPREME COUNCIL.

A DRAMATIC ANNOUNCEMENT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 20.

In response to an appeal made by Mr. Lloyd George yesterday evening at the banquet, given in honour of Mr. George Harvey, the new American Ambassador, Mr. Harvey made a dramatic announcement, amid great demonstration, that the President of the United States had authorised him to state that he Mr. (Harvey) should be present at the next meeting of the Supreme Council as the United States Representative. The Announcement marks America's entry into European politics another participation in Upper Silesian settlement.

A SURPRISE.

Mr. Harvey's announcement of his participation in the Supreme Council has been received with supreme in view of Colby's reply to Poland's appeal for assistance in which he formally reiterated statements in a note from Mr. Hughes, Secretary of State to Poland, declaring that American Representatives in Europe would not participate in the Upper Silesian discussion which was a matter of European concern.

"ONLY AS AN OBSERVER."

Mr. Harvey said he received an authority to participate in the Supreme Council on the subject of Upper Silesia, yesterday, and it appears from a Washington message that Mr. Harvey has been instructed to act only as an observer with a view to safeguarding American economic interests if the Upper Silesian question develops in a manner affecting them.

A SENSATION IN AMERICA.

U. S. SYMPATHY ENTIRELY WITH BRITAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 21.

A telegram from New York reports that Mr. Harvey's speech has created a political sensation, especially with regard to America's taking part in the proceedings of the Supreme Council on the Upper Silesian question.

Authorities say that the United States on the Council will, at present, participate actively only on the questions vitally affecting America's interests. Meanwhile, officials are closely following the divergent British and French points of view.

It is stated that sympathies of Government are entirely with the British, and if it is necessary an official expression to these sympathies will be given.

MR. GANDHI GREATLY DETERIORATED"!

LORD SELBORNE'S OUTBURST.

TRIBUTE TO LORD CHELMSFORD'S "COURAGE."

LATTER'S TILT AT "WOMEN AGITATORS."

REFUSING "GIFTS OF GOVERNMENT!"

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 20.

At the Master and Wardens of Mercers' Company dinner, which was attended by Prince Henry, Lord Selborne said that he realised the extraordinary difficulties with which Lord Chelmsford had had to contend, and mentioned that he had formed it difficult to deal with Mr. Gandhi, thirteen years ago in South Africa, since when Mr. Gandhi had greatly deteriorated.

Lord Selborne paid a tribute to the physical and moral courage of Lord Chelmsford, who had had to contend with hostile criticisms of Indians.

Lord Chelmsford, in reply, said that the Indian political agitator had drunk deeply from the experience of agitators, whether of England or Ireland. He had not been unmindful of greater subtleties of women agitators. The method of agitation had been applied with great skill in India, where the agitator aimed at getting the people to refuse the gifts of Government offered them. He said during the Duke of Connaught's visit it had been rumoured that there were bound to be disturbances, and it would be wise if the people did not attend functions. Nevertheless, the Duke of Connaught's visit had been a great success. The Duke's speeches had revolutionised the whole political situation. The Duke of Connaught's transparent sincerity and sympathy and universal felicity of his utterances had won all hearts.

AT THE EXCELSIOR THEATRE

'THE LAW DIVINE.'

Last night the Warwick Comedy Company gave a performance of the 'Law Divine' a play by H. V. Esmond, which was successful on the London stage. The plot shows the tragedy of European social life. Jack La Bas marries a young woman who after marriage busies herself with all sorts of welfare schemes and, in so doing neglects the welfare of her husband and home. The husband *en revanche*, falls in love with a Mrs. Grey and kisses her very ardently. Worse still, their son Bill comes to know all about it. They at last remember their mutual duty and so make it up with each other. Mr. Thorpe Mayne as Jack was never very convincing. We really could not believe that he was making love to Mrs. Grey in earnest, nor could we believe that he was seriously reproaching his wife for negleating him. Miss Joan Mayne was not in a part that suited her temperament. The others were anything but exhilarating. What the Company wants is more heart in the acting. There is no lifeblood in the words and gestures of most of the actors and actresses. At least that was what we felt last night.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of the observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 23rd May 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded at Rawalpindi. Humidity is generally in defect. Day temperature is above the average; night temperature is higher than usual, the excess above normal being 15deg. at Rawalpindi. Duststorms have occurred at Rawalpindi and Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and the air is drier than usual. Both day and night temperature are above normal. Allahabad reports a maximum temperature of 115 deg.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded at Karachi. Humidity is in excess at Mount Abu. Day temperature is slightly lower than usual at Jacobabad; night temperature is slightly above normal at Jaipur and Mount Abu. A duststorm has occurred at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in Central India West and are moderately clouded in Gujarat and Kathiawar. Humidity and night temperature are nearly normal. Day temperature is slightly lower than usual at Bhuj. A duststorm has occurred at Deesa.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded at Raipur and lightly clouded at Saugor and Chanda. Humidity is in defect at Raipur. Day temperature is above normal at Raipur but below it at Amraoti; night temperature is higher than usual at Nagpur and Raipur.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear except at Poona. Humidity is in excess at Aurangabad and in defect at Nizamabad. Day temperature is slightly higher than usual in east Hyderabad; night temperature is nearly normal over the division. A duststorm has occurred at Aurangabad.

General Remarks.—No rain is reported. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded on the west coast and in Madras, Gujarat, Kathiawar, lower Sind and the extreme north of the Punjab. Temperature remains higher than usual in the Punjab, the United Provinces and in the north-east of the Peninsula. The sea is rough at Colombo and moderate at Trivandrum.

Forecast.—Dry weather is likely to continue generally.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 22nd May 1921.

Rainfall has been local in Burma and Assam and there have been a few falls in Bengal, Kashmir and south Madras.

Chief amounts are:—Victoria Point two inches; Moulmein one and a half; Cherrapunji four; Narayanganj three-quarters and Chin one.

OUR NEIGHBOURS.

(BY M. K. GANDHI)

It is not my article on the Afghan Bogey an invitation to the Afghan to invade the Indian border, and thus do I not become a direct party to violence. Thus ask Mr. Andrews. My article was written for Indians and for the Government I do not believe the Afghans to be so foolish as to invade India on the strength of my article. But I see that it is capable of bearing the interpretation put upon it by Mr. Andrews. I therefore hasten to inform all whom it may concern that not only do I not want to invite the Afghans or anybody to come to our assistance but am anxious for them not to come to our assistance. I am quite confident of India's ability to settle with the Government without extraneous help. Moreover, I am interested in demonstrating the perfect possibility of attaining our end only by non-violent means. I would therefore strain every nerve to keep the Afghans out of the Indian border but my anxiety to keep them off the Indian border will not go to far as to assist the Government with men or money.

In my article I have put my position as clearly as possible. From the excluding Government is the most intolerable of all it is the greater danger to the manhood of India and I would welcome its re-formation at any cost. It is my settled conviction that it is a Godless Government. That there are good Englishmen and good Indian connected with it makes it all the more dangerous for India. It keeps the nation's eyes off the inherent evil of it. My attack is not against individual it is directed against the system against the aggregate called the Government. The best of Viceroys have been powerless to eradicate the poison of the system. The poison is its foundation. Therefore I can reconcile myself to all the worst that can happen to India in the place of the present system.

What, however, I would do is totally different from what I can do. I am sorry to have to confess that the movement has not yet acquired such hold on the soldier class as to embolden them to refuse assistance to the Government in time of need. When the soldier class has realised that they live for the nation and that it is a travesty of a soldier's calling when he undertakes to kill to order, the battle of India's worldly freedom is won without more. As it is, the Indian soldier is as much subject to fear as the layman. He fills the recruiting ranks because he believes that there is no other means of livelihood. The Government has made the profession of killing attractive by a system of special rewards and by a system of skilfully devised punishment has made it well nigh impossible for the soldier once he is in to get out without difficulty. In these circumstances I do not delude myself with the belief that the British Government will be without Indian help in the event of an immediate Afghan invasion. But it was my duty especially when challenged to put before the nation this position logically arising from Non-co-operation. It was necessary too, to warn the nation against being frightened by the Afghan bogey.

The second part of the question contains in my opinion a misconception of non-violence. It is no part of the duty of a non-violent non-co-operator to assist the Government against war made upon it by others. A non-violent non-co-operator may not secretly or openly encourage or assist any such war. He may not take part directly or indirectly in it. But it is no part of his duty to help the Government to the war. On the contrary his prayer would be as it must be for the defeat of a power which he seeks to destroy. I, therefore, so far as my creed of non-violence is concerned can contemplate an Afghan invasion with perfect equanimity and equally so far as India's safety is concerned. The Afghans have no quarrel with India. They are a Godfearing people. I warn non-co-operators against judging the Afghans by the few savage specimens we see in Bombay or Calcutta. It is a superstition to suppose that they will over run India if the British post at the frontier was withdrawn. Let us remember that there is nothing to prevent them from overrunning India to day, if they wished to. But they are as fond of their country as we claim to be fond of ours. I must devote a separate article to an examination of the difficult problem that faces the residents near the frontier.—"Young India."

S. S. "LOYALTY"

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have seen Mr. Laldas Tribhovandas letter. He has attempted to answer just a few of my queries, and that too feebly. If the Agents and Directors have given full and complete explanations to the shareholders at the last annual meeting, as it is now stated, it is a very simple matter for them to come forward and give these explanations publicly. As it is, their silence is highly unsatisfactory. In the interests of the shareholders. I cannot but ask a few more questions:—

(1) Was underwriting commission paid by the Agents?

(2) Why was it necessary if there was such a mad rush for the Scindia shares?

(3) What is the real object of reducing the share capital?

(4) How are shareholders going to benefit by the reduction?

(5) Is it not a clever attempt on the part of the Agents or Directors to draw out Rs. 7,29,700 for their 16,660 fully paid shares?

(6) If not, the Agents and Directors should have no objection to adopt the resolution as suggested by Mr. Rahim Valley Mahomed:—"That the value of 16,660 shares owned by the vendors be retained at Rs. 75 per share, and that of the remaining be reduced to Rs. 30 per share."

(7) Further, will the Directors and Agents take the shareholders into their confidence, and tell them, whether the ships are working at a profit or loss?

(8) Will the Directors see their way to submit a half-yearly statement of accounts, since the affairs of the Company are reported to be highly unsatisfactory?

(9) And where is "Loyalty" please? Yours etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

EYE-SORES OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Municipal Corporation has sanctioned Rs. 1½ lakhs to build up only one underground urinal near Bhatia Baug and at that time many a Corporator said that lakhs more should be spent to improve such insanitary urinals.

If the Bhatia Baug urinal having a good screen and also being in a fairly good condition is described as insanitary, what then would be the opinion about the present wretched urinals in this locality (Mandvi) unscreened and facing the public and thickly populated roads. The urinal is made of rough iron sheets which have all been rusted but which are not considered insanitary and nobody cares and looks after them.

It is very much regretable to note that no Corporator from this Ward has raised his voice regarding this urinal although they see the conditions daily.

Visit one urinal here in this locality and you will find gross smell sufficient to turn your head, the dirty rusted seats and the iron sheets to make you giddy and the whole thing presenting a scene of a most abohinable character.

Will any of the Corporators of this Ward raise their voice and will the Corporation pay attention to this insanitary and unscreened condition of the urinals when they say they are prepared to spend lakhs after good urinals?—Yours, etc.

RAMJI BHARMAL.

BOGIES BOMBARDED!

...R MAHOMED ALI AT ALLAHABAD.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS TO DIST. CONFERENCE.

FOREIGN HELP FOR SWARAJ INTOLERABLE.

The following is a fuller report of the Presidential Address delivered by Mr. Mahomed Ali at the Allahabad District Conference, held at Allahabad, on May ...:—

Moulana Mohamed at the outset said that he had no faith in meetings being held everywhere. He wanted them to follow the resolutions already passed in the meetings and not merely go on passing fresh resolutions. The importance of this Conference was however magnified by the presence of great leaders at a time when great decisions were going to be taken for India. ...d Reading had a great task, but some of ... Indian leaders had greater responsibilities. They had to decide whether they were to be under the British Government or declare complete independence. British Government was the greatest in the world so long as it retained India, but the moment India was lost England would be no more than Portugal or Germany.

Then, they had the responsibility of upholding truth enjoined by God. The greatness of Engand was not so important as the upholding of truth. The upholding of Kingdoms was in the hands of God, but the upholding of justice was in their hands. Thus the child who was sent to jail in Sultanpur had greater responsibility than Lord Reading.

From the worldly side also their responsibility was greater. When the question of life and death of nations was being decided the responsibility of making 32 crores of Indians free was heavy on the leaders of India. When the word of Gandhi was respected so universally it showed that his responsibility was not any day less than Lord Reading's. Lord Reading's Simla speech was very peaceful, but no one could say that their speeches were not peaceful. Aman Sabhas were being organised, but it was through Gandhiji that peace was maintained throughout India at a time when all communities were burning with fire. They were restraining their intense feeling and that was the greatest work of peace and order. It was said that India was peaceful a few years back, but at that time India was willing to remain alone. There was always peace when a man was sleeping or dead, but when they came to the land of living beings they were bound to find some activity. It was only because the Congress had decided to work peacefully that there was no armed revolution.

LORD READING'S DUTY.

He warned the Government nevertheless that the time for sweet words was gone. Lord Reading was not justified in adopting the same policy in India which he followed in America. He ought to have indulged in plain talk and strengthened justice.

It was said that the new terms with Turkey should pacify Indian Musalmans, but he declared that no Musalman who followed the injunction of his religion could be satisfied with such terms. He did not want to dilate on the Turkish terms for the Khilafat Conference had declared in so many words that no decision which was not strictly according to their religious injunction would satisfy them. They could compromise with Government on worldly matters, but when there was a matter of religion there was no possibilty of a compromise. Could any Hindu compromise on beef eating? He could compromise that England might not give Egypt back to Turkey or France might retain Tripoli or Morocco might be dominated by Portugal, but there was no compromise possible for "Jaziratul Arab" for there were only two alternatives in matters of religion, either they were religious or not. Yet Mr. Montagu asked them to come to compromise. So far as it was possible they had already compromised on Mahatmaji's request and they could not compromise further.

It was said in Anglo-Indian papers that Turks were satisfied with the terms, but the war with Greece proved that it was not so. Again whether the Muslims of any particular place were satisfied or not did not matter if the question of religion was decided properly for religion did not rest on defeat or victory like litigation.

Gandhiji declared in his Congress speeches that if India followed the programme Swaraj shall be attained within that year. Mahatmaji was ridiculed for this promise, but the matter whether they could attain it or not clearly depended on their following the programme and acting accordingly. College students came out and went back again to college and there were still a large number of practising lawyers, but he declared that Swaraj did not depend on them. If these were with them they would have received great help, but since they did not choose so the pace of Swaraj will not be retarded. If the majority of lawyers and students had joined Non-Cooperation they could have taken up the full programme at once.

The Bezwada decision was taken up when Section 144 was in full swing. The broadcast application of this section showed that even if all repressive laws were repealed Government had full scope to resort to repression and it was a Government which always broke its pledges. Even cooperators could not say that the treatment they received was consistent with the pledge they were offered.

When he met Amir Feisul as an exile from Syria he repeated to him the following couplet:—

Is this mischief not sufficient for his destruction?
Why is the sky enemy of him whose friend you have now become?

BUREAUCRATIC TACTICS.

Government were at first with Hindus and said that they were to protect them from Musalmans, but afterwards they went over to the Mohamedan side and said that they would protect them from the Hindus, but when both of them understood the game fully the Government formed alliance with the Sikhs and then again with Nepal. They never allied themselves with an educated class. When Hindus were ignorant they were their friends and when Muslims were ignorant they were their friends. Now it was the time of Gurkhas.

The couplet which he repeated to Amir Ceisul was true in the case of British Government. They said that they had changed the heart and invited them to Councils, but he knew from the proceedings of the Councils how much it was true. Dr. Sapru was given the portfolio of the Frontier, but their friends who went to the Councils did not know Geography for they could not realize under whose Government these tribes were who were fighting with the Government. The trip to the Frontier was not without an object and the Government wanted to screw more money for the military. The money to British treasury came from poor Kisans and by that money those soldiers who were responsible for Jallianwala were sumptuously fed and almost the whole revenue of India was spent on them at a time when nobody was attacking from outside.

Even the army could not remain satisfied with their lot with the result that Indian troop's loyalty was suspected. Lord Reading must have heard Abraham Lincoln's saying that "you can fool some people all the time and all the people for some time, but not all the people all the time." The Indian army was not trusted at Malegaon or for arresting Mohamed Ali and Shaukat Ali. If Indian soldiers came to kill them they would tell them plainy

"Dart arrow upon arrow, of whom are you afraid?
Whose breast is it, beloved? And whose heart?"

and that they were brave men and the breasts of Mohamed and Shaukat were open for them to exhaust their munitions. But the Moderates should understand clearly that it was due to the Non-Cooperators' activities that the Cooperators were being entertained and those who were suffering the troubles of jail were really responsible for Moderate dinners. That was a digression. What he wanted to say was that no one should have the slightest doubt about Swaraj being attained within a year. Students and lawyers were wanted to go to villages and give the Kisans a lesson in Shanti, but their cooperator friends instead of preaching Shanti to the Kisans were organising Aman Sabhas. But whether the Cooperators did so or not, it was the Non-Cooperators who were responsible for the peace of the country, by teaching the Kisans not to give vent to angry feelings even under the worst provocation. Here Mr. Mahomed Ali referred to the defamation cases against his friends, Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer and Mr. George Joseph of "The Independent." He also referred to the "Pratap" case and said that libels were being committed against the poor Kisans and no one sued the newspapers responsible for them. The greatest libel on the programme was the allegation that it would result in anarchy, but no one asked the Kisans what the Taluqdars and Capitalists were doing for them. What was done in Malegaon by the officials was being done everywhere and would be done everywhere. To-day he was prepared to deprecate the action of Malegaon people for it was a fight and they should not go against the injunctions of their leaders.

It was said that Mahatma Gandhi was an Avatar, but his two lieutenants were dangerous. There were some who saw only seven or five feet in Shaukat Ali, but the fact was that there was no limit to the dimension of Shaukat Ali's strength. Yet what Mahatmaji said every lieutenant of him preached. When he said at Erode that he was for non-violence as well as violence he agreed partly with Mahatmaji and partly with the Government. Was it a lesson in soul force that the Council members were to be given a free trip to the frontier? It was for the Government to give up Himsa before asking anybody to believe in Ahimsa. Yet he firmly believed with Mahatmaji that non-violent Non-Cooperation was sufficient for the salvation of India. India did not require any material weapon for attaining freedom. The lesson which he continuously taught to the 100 students he was going to send all over India was that they should not raise their hands to strike another, but face the danger and should not bend their forehead before any earthly power. The good of the country was in that all should advance together. In India there were not many who could use swords and it was only proper that they should take this great majority with them and give up all ideas of violence; that was the maximum sacrifice for the minimum number.

NO FOREIGN HELP FOR SWARAJ.

Turning to the Afghan bogey the Maulana said that no Non-Cooperator would like to depend on a foreigner for help in gaining Swaraj. Swaraj should be attained by Indians and Indians alone and they would not tolerate for a moment any foreign help. But if any foreign nation fought with Government for freeing India they would watch the fight and take no part in it for they did not believe in violence. It were the Indian artisans who constructed foreign wails and the Indian blacksmith who forged chains of slavery and Indians again who helped British Government to rule India. It would therefore be Indians alone who could help themselves in getting Swaraj.

Could they tell us of any example in the history of India of people of all ages and all communities going to jail not bowing before the oppressor? If they wanted to see the success of the movement they should go to jails. It was true that many people did not give up their titles or studies or practice, but the value of these things was no longer the same. When he took up the "Comrade" he said that his object was that after a few years Khan Bahadurship should become an abuse. To-day the richest men like Pandit Motilal and Jawaharlal and the poor Kisans were seen clad in one dress. Did they require a better proof of the success of the movement? When he saw the saloon of the education Minister he confessed that he was for a moment tempted to cooperate for some time and get a saloon like that and then go on lecturing on Non-Cooperation. But he knew how people were more ready to suffer than to aspire for such saloons.

A CHALLENGE.

The programme of Non-Cooperation was said to be evidently revolutionary and not worth while to follow. But they all became tame like cows. It was only the Moderates who were militant. His brother Shaukat Ali on seeing an Englishman always put his hands on his back so that he mihgt not be tempted to raise them to strike him. The Moderates alleged that they were spreading discontent, but he challenged them to come before the public and speav to them and allow the Non-Cooperators also to speak and then leave the delision with the audience. He challenged Sir Harcourt Butler and all the I.C.S. men to play a fair game. When half of them were in jail and half gagged under Section 144 and Section 108 it was no more than shooting lions in a zoological garden instead of in open forest. He assured them that all these sections of repression were useless, for the movement had gone home to the masses and there was the rule of only one God to-day in the land.

THE UNITY.

There were two methods on which the Government relied—one was brute force and the other and more popular one was fraud and no one would deny that the whole system of Government rested on the doctrine of divide and rule. But to day all the communities in India were opposed to British Government and loyal Sikh and devoted Muslims and Hindus were united to oppose the Government for all of them had equally suffered for their loyalty.

From the time he came to India he never uttered a word about Afghanistan. Why was it that the "Pioneer" and the "Leader" were making a good deal of the Afghan Bogey? The "Pioneer" said in its latest issue that the Government would not oblige him by showing his letter to the Amir but why should the "Pioneer" in the same breath ask him to oblige the Government by answering their questions? He however, assured them that there was no correspondence between him and the present Amir or his father. The voice against treaty with Afghanistan was raised by Mahatmaji, a Hindu, and not by the speaker.

He then referred to the statement of Sir William Vincent that they were proposing to establish a Muslim Government in India. He was there to assure them that they never did so and those who said otherwise were liars. The Afghan Bogey was a creation of Sir William Vincent and Sir Sivaswami Iyer and while going to Bezwada he was told that Dr. Sapru was going to make some revelations. This was the last weapon used by the bureaucracy to divide Hindus and Muslims and therefore it was his duty to expose the design. He therefore told Mahatmaji at Bezwada all about it and placed his correspondence before him and his speech at Erode was made at the instance of Mahatmaji. He had declared definitely that if the Afghans came to India to make Indians slaves they would fight against the Afghans but if the Afghans fought the war of religion and declared a Jihad against a Government which had forfeited the confidence of the people he would watch the battle and would not help against the Afghans. Mahatmaji went a step further and declared that they would not help the British Government when they were attacked by any enemy. It was his religious duty to foster Hindu Muslim unity but he wanted that Hindus should remain Hindus and Muslims should remain Muslims, for if they gave up their respective religions there was no unity. It was his religious duty when Jihad was declared according to the injunctions of the Quran to render every possible help in the Jihad. If he did not help in it he would no longer remain a Muslim.

It was curious enough that on one side he was blamed for trying to make Muslims dominate over the Hindus while on the other side it was alleged that he sold the Musalmans into the hands of the Hindus and both of these allegations were made by the Government and their votaries. He admitted that there might be a tie when they were forced to decide whether they were to help the Afhgan or to fight against them and then they would not be justified in saying that they did not learn that calculation in their schools. When the Afghans came to the Frontier he would ascertain their intentions first before taking up any action but whatever their intentions at the time, if after having defeated the British Government they began to dominate over India it would be his duty to turn the Afghans out of India.

If after that declaration they were not satisfied no argument of his could induce them to do so. He did not insist on them to repose implicit trust in him but he declared openly that if 22 crores of Hindus were afraid of 1 crore Afghans and 7 crores Muslims they were not fit to live. He for his part would like to remain a slave of the Hindu rather than be enslaved by the foreigner. If Musalmans terrorised Hindus by bringing the Afghan or if Hindus tried to dominate over Muslims by their numbers both of them would stand condemned before man and God, and God would punish the oppressor. The brave Hindus would not be afraid of the Muslims and the brave Muslims would not be afraid. He appealed to them that for the timidity and fear of a few they should not surrender their freedom. How could 1 crore Afghans domiate over 32 crores of Indians he could not understand. But confidence could not be forced on others and if they wanted to trust him well and good. He had however one weapon with him which they did not possess and that weapon was love. He would noncooperate with Government but would love Hindus even if they maltreated him and he would consider that he had gained his salvation if he was killed in the process.

He always advocated the cause of unity and the name of his paper "Comrade" indicated that attitude. But for this unity he wanted the Muslims first to stand on their legs and when they were able to stand so they extended their hand of friendship and not for begging charity. Swaraj was his religion and he wanted them to be united and gain Swaraj. The Musalman had tasted the cup of slavery long enough. He was not at all ready to offer that cup to others. He was fully prepared, whether Mohamadans were with him or not whether his brother was with him or not. He would fight the cause of India till the end.—The "Independent."

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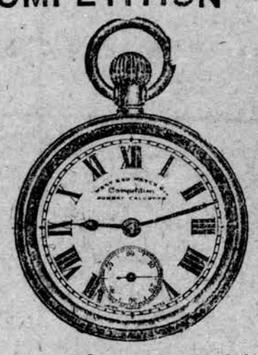

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